VOL. XV1.-NO. 5.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1888.

IN THE HALLS OF CONGRESS

Senator Frye on the President's Surplus Message.

Ways and Means Suggested for Restricting Undesirable Immigration.

Monopolies and Trusts of All Kinds to be Investigated.

MONDAY.—The feature of the day's session of the Senate was the speech of Mr. Frye of Maine on the President's message relating to the surplus. Mr. Frye's argument was marked by peculiar Anglophobia, and by a strong presentation of the protec-tionists' argument. He was in favor of expending the surplus on coast defences, in building up the merchant marine, and in aducating the people after the plan pro-

As Mr. Frye concluded there was considerable applause from the galleries, which were well filled, and he was congratulated were weil filled, and he was congratulated by several senators, including Mr. Morrill, who has been absent from the Senate chamber for som time past through sickness.

Mr. Palmer gave notice that he would address the Senate on Tuesday on the subject of his bill to regulate immigration.

The Blair educational bill was then taken up and discussed by Mr. Blair for nearly an hour, and at 3.50, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, the Senate proceeded to executive business, and at 4.15 adjourned.

Bills Introduced.

bott, and at 3.56, on motion of Mr. Ed.
mmis, the Senier proceeded of executive
bulls Introduced.

In the House Mr. Gibbon of Maryland
moved that the speeches which were under
last Thursday when the pottraits of the
Massachusetts ex-speakers were presented
that 10,000 opposes of the same be published.
The committee on invalid pensions of ter
House took is, the bul a to leave the manufacture of the tong of the House petition is signed by 64.
The committee on invalid pensions of ter
House took is, the bul a to leave the manufacture of the tong and the form of the same should retain
in for lol at a yearly sension of \$2000. each
After some informal discussion both bills
Kepresental ve Grout of Vermont preparted in the House a petition signed by 64.
For one year as private in the Second vergrateful in the House a petition signed by 64.
For one year as private in the Second verdesignation of the some slape served in
the army, and all were killed. The off man
and all ors who had actually served odays
and who were now of years old. They are
discussed to the second verdesignation of the second verd the influx of those who would degrade American labor by undue competition.

The in tial step had been taken in excluding a race not homogeneous, and was it not a v sible, he asked, to select the most desirable from the Aryan races, instead of welcoming the dregs with the wine?

The census enumerations in 1880 found 6,679,943 foreign born residents in this country, and there had been registered 3,577,769 since January, 1881, making the present probable imported population of the United States about 10,000,000.

A conviction was growing that the country with its 60,000,000 of wealth had passed beyond the need of immigration, and that it was time to go out of the asylum business, It is time to cease to be a dumping ground for the vicious, delinquent human product of other nations.

The object of this bill was to provide for the exclusion of dependent, delinquent and dangerous classes through an inspection

The object of this bill was to provide for the exclusion of dependent, delinquent and dangerous classes through an inspection and investigation in their own country, instead of at the ports of entry, and to effect this with the least possible hardship or inconvenience to desirable immigrants.

He quoted extensively from the United States consular reports to show the undesirable character of large classes of immigrants from Europe: referred to the Chicago riot as a result of the introduction of Anarchists and their teachings, and concluded by saying that while his bill was not all that could be desired it was a st piu the right direction. It would make the evasion of the existing laws on the subject more difficult, and would compet what was a manded by the enlightened sentiment of the American people—a moral quarantine.

On the conclusion of Mr. Palmer's re-

quarantine.

On the conclusion of Mr. Palmer's remarks the bill was referred to the committee on foreign relations. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the deficiency bill.

Without disposing of the question, the Senate at 4.35 adjourned.

The Peace Resolutions. In the House today Mr. Belmont of New York presented by request a memorial signed by David Dudley Field, Andrew Carnegie, Abram S. Hewitt and others, asking for the passage of a joint resolution requesting the President to propose to the questing the President to propose to the government of Great Eritain the making of a treaty between the two nations, for a limited per od at least, providing that in case a difference should arise between them respecting the interpretation of any treaty, or any claim of either under the established law of nations, or respecting the boundary of their respective possessions, or respecting any wrong alleged to have been committed by either nation upon the other it shall be the samest endeavor of both the contracting patties to accommodate the difference by concliatory negotiations, and that in no event shall either nation begin a war against the other without first offering to submit the differences between them to arbitration.

The memorial states that since the general pacification of 1815 there have been nearly 80 instances of arbitration for the settlement of international disputes, a fact which shows, says the memorialists, that international arbitration is not only not visionary, but eminently practicable.

The Deficiency Bill. WEDNESDAY.-The first tooic for discussion in the Senate today was the resolutions introduced by Mr. Chandler some days ago, calling on the Navy Department for information as to the purchase of plans and specifications in foreign countries: as to the changes from the original plans in the construction of ships of wer; and as to contracts made for ships and ordnance since March 4, 1885, were taken up. The resolution adopt d.

The Senale then resum docusideration of the denciency till. Mr. Hale (from the committee on appropriations) offered an amendmentapy operations offered an amendmentapy operating \$.51,151 to complete the construct on and atmanant of the three steel cruisers—Chicago. Eoston and Atlanta.

A long discussion cusued. Mr. Beck said that since the debate began he had ascer-

A long discussion ensued. Mr. Be k said that since the debate began he had ascertained that another deficiency bill, containing all these imputent items of appropriation, would be before the Senate within a week from this time. Mr. Hale then withdrew the amendment.

Mr. Evants m ved to strike out of the item of \$700.000 for repayment of duties impleperly collected a provisio limiting the rate of interest thereon to 3 per cent.

After a long discussion the question was taken on Mr. Evarts' motion to strike out the proviso, and it was rejected: Yeas, 24: mays, 25.

bury and Vance. The name was corrected so as to read Mary S. Logan, not Mary A. On motion of Mr. Vest, a like bill increasing to \$2000 a year the vension of the widow of General E. P. Blair was passed by a vote of 54 to 6. Mr. Saulsbury did not vote. vote.

The Senate then took up the Blair educational bill, but soon (on motion of Mr. Edmunds) proceeded to the consideration of executive business, when the nominations of M. V. Montgomery to be associate justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and J. B. Hog to be district attorney for the District of Columbia, were confirmed.

attorney for the District of Commina, were confirmed.

The doors were then reopened, and Mr. B. air proces ded with his remarks.
In concluding his spe ch Mr. Blair said he had confined himself to a presentation of testimony to show that if ever there was need of national-a d to education that need had rather increased than diminished.

Mr. Morxan obta ned the floor, but yielded to a motion to adjourn, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

A bill has been reported in the United States Senate to enable the people of the whole Territory of Dakota to form a State government. It has been offered as a substitute for the bill for the division of the Territory and the admission of the Southern

thalf as a State.

The val dity of the 4 per cent, bonds outstanding may be affected by the resolution introduced in the Senate by Mr. Plumb, asking for an investigation as to the passage

and enrolment of the funding act, under which about \$700,000,000 of 4 per cents, Lard compounds were discussed before

Wele issued.

Lard compounds were discussed before the Senate committee on agriculture Wednesday. One gentleman promised to furnish the committee with the names of 20 manu acturers of deleterious imitations of lard, and sand that he could give 100 names if he desired.

The Grand Army pension bill, which, it is understood, meets with the President's approval, was reported favorably to the Senate Wednesday.

It is stated that arrangements have been made for the printing of \$1, \$2 and \$5 silver certificates, so that by the end of this month the present heavy demand for small notes will be in part met.

Senator Hoar on the 23d inst. introduced a bill to increase to \$100 per month the pensions of soldiers and sai ors who have lost both hands or the u e of both arms.

He also presented the memorial in favor of international arbitration, which was adopted at the Tremont Temple mass meeting.

General Collins has presented a petition

General Collins has presented a petition to the House asking for the improvement of Boston harvor by widening the main ship channel at the entrance of the upper harber. The sum of \$250,000 is asked for. The lower House of Congress seent the greater part of Friday's session in considering the private calendar.

The secretary of State has received an application from the government of Mexico for the extradition of Burton, alias Mayer, the alleged ticket swindler.

Mr. Albert Fink, commissioner of the Trank Line Pool Association, was examined before the interstate commerce commission Friday in the carlot cases. He defen ea the freight rates now in force on the eroads.

The bill extending the free delivery system to towns having a population of 10,

system to towns having a population of 10,000 or upwards, or whose gross postal receipts annually reach \$10,000, was considered by the House post office committee Tuesday, when the sentiment of the committee was shown to be adverse to the measure. easure. It is understood that the tariff bill which he ways and means committee will report will put wool, salt and lumber on the free ist, materially reduce the tobacco and fruit randies tax, and cut off 20 per cent. of

the tax on sugar.

It is quite probable that a bill will be reported to Congress authorizing the issue of tractional currency, to be redeemed in sums

fractional currency, to be redeemed in sums of \$5.

A Washington despatch says that the ways and means committeewill report a bill making wool free and restoring the rate on worsteds.

Hen. Leopold Morse offered a resolution in the House last week, requesting the secretary of the navy to appoint a beard of naval officers to consider the practicability of selling a tract of land adjoining the Boston Navy Yark, known as the navy yard coal wharf. It was referred.

DEPENDENT PENSIONS.

Mr. Manderson's Bill Favorably Reported from the Senate Committee. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 .- Senator Davis, from the committee on pensions, today reported favorably a bill introduced by Senator Manderson, and known as the Grand Army bil!, to pension ex-soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated from manual labor, and provide pensions for dependent

the Senate to proceed with the consideration of the educational bill.

The Senate then, at 5 p. m., proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and soon after ad ourned.

After the Great Mononolies.

In the House the feature of the day was the discussion of and the adoption of resolutions empowering the committee on manufactures to investigate the condition of miners and methods of the great "trusts" or monopolies. A full report will be found in another column.

Mrs. Logan and Mrs. Blair Pensioned.

The mey bill also limits its provisions to those who served in the late rebellion, whereas the vetoed bill the there are sion for total deafness to \$30 a month (from \$13) and allowing a proportionate rating for partial deatness. He stated that the entire increased expense to the treasury under the bill would not exceed \$100,000 a year.

The bill giving a pension of \$200 a year to Mrs. Mary A, Logan was taken up.

After discussion, in which many of the senators took part, Mr. Berry called for the years and nays on the passage of the bill, and it was passed—yeas \$55, mays 7.

The negative votes were by Messrs, the bill surface, and who are or may hereafter be suitering from mental or physical disability not the result of when the row own vicious habitis orgross carelessness. The bill reads: Disability which incapacitates them for the performance of nanual labor, while the language of the veted bill read: "Disability which incapacitates them for the performance of the veted bill read: "Disability which incapacitates them for the performance of the veted bill read: "The new bill also limits its provisions to those who served in the late rebellion, whereas the veted bill the there differs from the veted bill the performance of the veted bill the performance of the veted bill the performance of the veted bill read: "Disability which incapacitates them for the performance of the veted bill the performance of the

Philadelphia Listens to an Evangelization of Tariff Reform-Speeches and Letters of Those Interested.

A largely-attended demenstration was held at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia Friday evening "to enforce and in-

foreign trade in our own ships. By the concession of only 10 per cent. on our raw material (hides) in 1872 and 1873, we have run our exports up from \$100,000 to nearly or quite \$8,000.000. The same result will follow if the raw material is furnished to many of our leading industries. We want a freer commerce, a more equitable exchange. This once secured, our shipping will find profitable business and our manufacturers constant employment."

Mr. Carlisle said: An early and substantial reduction of taxation is what the country now most needs, and I hope your meeting will materially assist in bringing about that result.

try now most needs, and I hope your meeting will materially assist in bringing about that result.

Mr. Farchild said: I regret that I cannot attend, but if I were there I could only emphasize what my lamented predecessor said so well and after mature deliberation, and he but followed the precepts of the two secretaries who held office before him. Our people, to prosper, must be free. Let them reason together how best to secure and maintain their freedom.

A letter was read from David A. Wells, offering congratulations "that the business men of Philadelphia are beginning to rec. g. nize the importance of indors ing the recommendations of Presidents Arthur and Cleveland that forced contributions of labor and property—commonly called taxes—not necessary for the support of the government, should no longer be exacted of the pet pile by the government, and also of the vital necessity, if we would truly protect and extend American industry, of relieving those things which cannot be made—commonly called raw materials—from burdens to which the competitive industries of other countries are not subjected."

STICKS OF DYNAMITE.

Twenty Placed In a Stove Cause an Explosion.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 26.-A terrific explosion of dynamite occurred this morning at the Carbon Limestone Company's quarries, located about 10 miles from Youngs town, O.

Mr. Masters, the foreman of the company, placed 20 sticks of dynamite on a stove in a shanty in which five Italians were lounging. An explosion occurred and the shanty was blown to pieces.

Masters was killed and his body horribly mangled. All the Italians were more or less injured, nearly all having their legs and arms broken.

The accident was caused by Masters failing to obey orders in regard to the dynamite.

Boston Cirls Always Weep Icicles. (Epoch.)
When a Boston girl reads one of Howells' love stories sine is generally affected to tears, and little icicles form on her cheeks.

General Political Notes.

The Louisiana Republicans in State convent on, Wednesday, nominated a State ticket, headed by H. C. Warmoth for govticket, headed by H. C. Warmoth for governor. The colored representative on the ticket is J. F. Patty for secretary of state. The platform adopted indorses the Blair educational bill, calls for the protection of American industries, and denounces the Democratic State Convention for its indorsement of Cleveland upon the heels of his tar ff message. nent of Cleveland upon the heels of his tar ff message.

Both houses of the Iowa Legislature on Wednesday declared James Wilson elected United States 8-nator from Iowa for six years, beginning March 4, 1889.

United States s-nator from Jowa for six years, beginning March 4, 1885.

Henry W. Seymour of Sault Ste. Marie has been nominated for Congress from the eleventh Michigan district by the Kepublicans. The nomination was made aft rithe 11 th ballot. Bartley Breen of Menominee was chosen as the Democratic candidate.

An Albany, N. Y., despatch says that Governor Hill can have a ma ority of the State delegation to the national Democratic convention if he wants them.

There was the usual row at the Republican convention in the District of Columbia, Tuesday, to choose delegates to the national convention. Finally, delegates were chosen by each of the factions.

Representatives of all the Democratic clubs in the United States will probably meet at Indianapolis, late in March or early in April, to discuss matters of interest to the party and the clubs, and to form a national club.

ing all these important items of appropriation, would be before the Senate within a week from this time. Mr. Hale then withdrew the amendment.

Mr. Evants m ved to strike out of the item of \$700,000 for repayment of duties impoperly collected a provise limiting the nate of interest thereon to 3 per cent.

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Mr. Blair gave notice that he morning all the clubs, and to form anatice of the pension bill vectod by the President vector of the pension bill vectod by the President pensions bill vectod by the President pensions bill vectod by the President pension bill vectod by the Prince of Wales is preparing for his departure for Cannes, or rathe

FROM FOREIGN FIELDS.

Russia's Designs Said to be Against Turkey.

The Hungarian Prime Minister Thinks Peace Will Not be Disturbed.

Interesting Notes from Many Parts of

Vienna correspondent gives a new explanation of the movement of Russian troops, which has a better apparent foundation than the majority of reports. He asserts that Russia is preparing for a new move that Russia is preparing for a new movement against Turkey, which has not paid the war indemnity which was required to be paid upon the settlement of the last war.

The present movement of troops towards

The London Standard against Friday evening, said he was of the opinion that the government should crown its campaign in Ireland with a final blow at the National League. The present movement of troops towards Austria is only a feint meant to conceal a very different project. The troops assembled in Poland, Bothnia and Bessarabia are cantoned along the main line of the strategic railway which connected the fortresses of throne. in Poland, Bothnia and Bessarabia are cantoned along the main line of the strategic railway which connected the fortresses of Arthur and President Cleveland for revenue ports. The army which Russia has slowly reform. The speakers were Congressmen W. C. P. Breckinridge, ex-Congressman fore in a position to move off rapidly to Codessa and Nicolaieff, leaving the ordinary

Frank Hurd and others. Resolutions of the usual sort were adopted.

Letters and telegrams of regret were read from ex-Secretary McCulloch. Congressman Cox, Jackson S. Schultz, Speaker Carlisle, Secretary Fairchild and others.

Ex-Secretary McCulloch wrote as follows: "The present tariff was created when the government was engaged in a war of unpara leled magnitude for the maintenance of its rightful authority. It has accomplished the object for which it was created, and now needs careful revision to accommodate it to the present conditions of the country. The surplus which it produces and locks up in the desired in
desired in Activular issued from Florence by Mr. Gladstone on the 24th inst., and addressed to his followers, says that the state of public affairs appears to render it certain that the desired in
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A circular issued from Florence by Mr. Gladstone on the 24th inst., and addressed to his followers, says that the state of public affairs appears to render it out in portant discussions may be expected to arise important discussions may be expected to arise important discussio

Thanks to the annexticut of Rats and Batoum, after the war of 1877-78. Russia possesses a solid base of operations protected by a good fortress well advanced upon the plateau of Armenia and by the best bort, in fact, on the Asiatic coast on the Black sea, from which she can reinforce and party supply an army acting in Armenia. Moreover, Erzeroum, the Turkish frontier town, is a third rate fortress in much the same dilapidated conditition in which it was 10 years ago. Within the last few months the army in Russian-Armenia and the garrison of Karshave been steadily reinferced, and this has passed unnoticed ali the more readily because there has been so much talk about the concentration on the Austrian and German frontiers.

Rightly or wrongly, the Russians believe

assed unnoticed all the more readily because there has been so much talk about the concentration on the Austrian and German frontiers.

Rightly or wrongly, the Russians believe that the Turkish fleet will not count for much in the next war, and it is quite possible that the Turkish fleet will not count for much in the next war, and it is quite possible that the Turkish fleet will not count for much in the next war, and it is quite possible that the Turkish fleet will not count for much in the next war, and it is quite possible that the Turkish fleet will not count for much in the next war, and it is quite possible that the Turkish fleet will not count for much in the next war, and it is quite possible that the Turkish fleet will not count for much in the next war, and it is quite possible that the Turkish fleet will not count for much in the next war, and it is quite possible that the Turkish fleet will not count for much in the next war, and it is quite possible that the Turkish fleet will not count for much in the next war, and it is quite possible that the Turkish fleet will not count for much in the next war, and it is quite possible that the Turkish fleet will not count for much in the next war, and it is quite possible that the Turkish fleet will not count for much in the next war, and it is quite possible that the threaty of command that it behooved France and Mexico, said that it behooved France and fear to preserve her markets in Mexico, which the treaty of commarkets in Mexico, which the work is a the debate on the treaty of commarkets in Mexico, which the turk it behooved France and fears where the theat it behooved France to preserve her markets in Mexico, which the tur

which has relegated the papal question, as far as present popular interests are con-

cerned, into the background.

The Romans have for many years past wished to hvild Bruno a great big catrn, out of respect for the opinions for which he died, and it was resolved to build it on the very spot where the monkish free-thinker was incarcerated, Signor Guiccioli refused to bring the matter before the Municipal Council of Rome for discussion, and gently insunated that there was too much free thought in Italy, and that he for one did not want to see Bruno honored. The students of the university are very much excited. In fact the Roman university is as much di organized as that of Moscow, and the incident may grow.

Assurances of Paace. PESTH, Jan. 28.-In the lower House of the Hungarian Diet today, Premier Tisza, replying to the interpellation of Herr Helbys in reference to Russian military preparations, to Austria's position regardng Bulgaria, to the advisability of the gov ernment taking the initiative in summoning an international conference to settle the Bulgarian affair in the sense of the programme of 1886, as to whether Austria might count upon the alliance of Germany and Italy in case the efforts now being made to maintain peace did not succeed, emphat cally declared that there was no ground to doubt the reciprocal bona fide of the powers allied for the pre-ervation of peace and for their own security.

The alliance of the central European powers had never been anything but a league of peace, purely defensive and foreign to any aggressive action. He hoped the peace-loving monarchies and governments would succeed in maintaining peace and removing the feeling of insecurity which weighs heavily in Europe. ernment taking the initiative in summon

Lord Mayor Sexton of Dublin, who has been ill with typhoid fever, has so far re-covered that he is now able to sign official decompants

documents.

The Khedive has been made grand master of the Independent Masonic Lodge in Egypt. The French consider this an increase of French influence in the East.

The Marquis of Ripon, in a speech at Ely, dened that the proposed banquet at Dublin had been abandoned owing to difficulty in regard to the customary toast to the Queen. The semi-official announcement is made that the political situation is unchanged, but that Russia must be upon the alert in consequence of the continued increase of the armaments of Germany.

the armaments of Germany.

Advices from Massowah say that King
John of Abyssinia has moved his camp two
days nearer that place. The movement
of the Abyssinian troops began on Tuesday
last. Rasalula is with the King.

The newspapers of Southern Russia, in articles that are apparently inspired, declare that Russia will not attempt a forcible solution of the Bulgarian question without the full concurrence of at least three of the powers.

for the Spanish Cortes a motion to censure Senor Martos for advocating universal suitrage was defeated by a vote of 198 to 49. Premier Sagasta will introduce at the next session a bill for the extension of the franchise.

franchise.

A flag of distress was seen flying from a vessel caught in the ice in Halifax basin, Wednesday. 'The crew appeared to have abandoned the vessel and were seen on cakes of floating ice in great danger, but no help could reach them.

Advices from Crete say that the British consul in Crete has demanded the dismissal of the governor of the island and the payment of an indemnity of \$100,000 on account of the illegal liberation by the governor of the murderer of a British seaman.

The London Court Journal says The London Court Journal says that the expense of the Queen's continental visit, including all her outlays, will foot up ±220 a day. The crown prince will receive a visit from the Queen. He is now planning a long yacht cruise as soon as spring opens.

The municipal authorities of San Remo waited upon the cr. was prince and princess.

The municipal authorities of San Remo waited upon the crewn prince and princess last week and presented them with handsome bouquets, the occasion being the anniversary of the marriage of their imperial highnesses. The crown princess subsequently opened the charity bazaar, and was ag in presented with bouquets, the gift of the British and American residents of San Remo.

go south when the Prince goes, at the latter end of the coming week. The prince will return in time to hold his levee on the 9th of next March.

Advices from Tonquin say that 18 French soldiers were recently shot at one time for desertion. A despatch from Teheran says that the Russo-Afghan frontier commission has com-pleted its labors.

The mayor of Cork, Ire., has been summoned under the crimes act for assaulting Policeman Cox on Jan. 17.

The Catholic press of Berlin announces a new clerical campaign, the object of which is to sever the schools entirely from government control.

Interesting Notes from Many Parts of the Old World.

London, Jan. 28.—A well informed London, Jan. 28.—A well are well and the correspondent gives a new explana.

Interesting Notes from Many Parts of the Paris Figaro has advices from Dunkirk that a mutiny prevails on the British ship Aunie M. Law, Captain Prout, which left Philadelphia Dec. 22.

The American ship Bridgewater, from St. John, N. B., which arrived at Liverpool Friday, struck on the bar while coming into port and is leaking. There are several feet of water in her hold.

A despatch from Havana says that the epidemic of crime which has prevailed in Cuba lately has greatly decreased, and the island has almost laysed into its normal condition of peacefulness. Killed-John Gaston, aged 25 years,

liament, called at Scotland Yard, Thursday, and asked whether a warrant had been is-sued for his arrest. The officials present were unable to give him the desired in-formation.

Lord Charles Beresford's explanation of his resignation, in which he maintained that the reduction of salaries in the intelli-gence department would impair the efficence department would impair the effi-ciency that was vital to the office, and in which he complained that the first load of the admiralty had bower to represent his own views as those of the whole admiralty board, meets with little sympathy from the press, the reduction complained of being less than \$5000.

A State banquet was given in Sydney, N. W., Thursday night in company A State banquet was given in Sydney, N. S. W., Thursday night, in commemoration of the founding of the colony 100 years ago, carl Carnarvon presided, and the governors and prime ministers of all the Australian colonies were present. Among the toasts proposed was one by Sir Henry Parkes, premier of New South Wales, to "Australasia, her trials and triûmphs, her future annion and progress."

The Pope has written an autograph letter to the Czar, thanking him for the expression of good will contained in the address.

The Pope has written an autograph letter to the Czar, thanking him for the expression of good will contained in the address the Czar sent him on the occasion of his jubilee. In his congratulatory telegram, the Czar said that he desired to assure the interests of his Catholic subjects, and hoped that his holiness would aid him in harmonizing the needs of the Roman church in Russia with the fundamental principles of his empire. To this the Pope replies that the holy see is prepared to do everything in its power to meet the desires of the Russian government.

HE WENT UP IN A BALLOON.

When He Came Down, He Was Almost Dead from the Cold. QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 30.-Albert Fazee of Chicago made a balloon ascension here vesterday, for the purpose of perfecting a ird's-eye view of this city. Just as he was bird's-eye view of this city. Just as he was preparing to ascend the balloon broke from its anchorage, and had not the rope been fastened beyond would have gone wild with the wind. Later he made the ascension. The weather was cold, and when the balloon was pulled down after Fazel had been up a half hour he was so benumbed that he was about speechless. Aeronaut Tom Belden made an ascension later in the day. When he came down he was so badly trostbitten that he had to be lifted from his car.

HIS TERRIBLE PLICHT.

Sick and Unable to Move, John

Nearer and Nearer. WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 30.-John Powell, who died of paralysis a few days ago at Ingleside, Talbot county, Md., had a terrible experience three or four days Encouraging Business Outlook, but a terrible experience three or four days before his death. He was in his room helpless and alone when he discovered the floor near his bed on fire. He was unable to rise or do anything to stay the progress of the flames that spread slowly, threatening every minute to envelope him. The room filled with smoke, and a hole was burned through the floor. Powell called for help in a feeble way and finally sank back in bed exhausted, just as a neighbor providentially made his appearance and stayed the flames. It was several hours before Powell recovered enough to relate his awful experience, but he never recovered from the shock.

BLOWN TO DEATH.

Fatal Dynamite Explosion at Philadelphia.

One Man Killed and Eight Seriously Injured by the Flying Metal.

The Factory Torn to Pieces-A List of the Poor Victims.

the explosion which happened in the charging house of the Metallic Cap Manufacturing Company in Huntingdon valley yesterday morning. The following is a list

single, foreman of the charging depart-Wounded-Frank Groom, aged 27 years, married; left arm blown off and badly in jured internally by flying pieces of metal.

The explosion happened in a one-story

The explosion happened in a one-story building, 20 by 60 feet, and stood fully 100 yards away from the others. At the time there were mine men at work in the building, and all of them were injured. No cause can be given for the accident, but it wes thought by some of the workmen to be due to friction. The explosion was terrific. Gaston had his left hand blown off, and both of his eyes were blown out. His body was mutilated by the flying metal. A second explosion followed, shortly afterwards athird. Both ends of the building were blown out. a part of the east side, and a hole 10 feet in diameter was blown through the roof. There were 30,000 loaded caps in the building when the explosion occurred, and materials for making as many more, all of which exploded. The wounded men were taken to the Jewish Hospital.

FLOODED WITH NAPHTHA.

A Curions Accident Resulting in Serious Loss-Explosions in all Parts of the City of Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 28.-This morn-Company's employes, John Sullivan, was the naphtha car, his clothing became saturated with the fluid. Fearing being frozen to death, he rushed into a flagman's shanty to warm and dry his garments, where he caught fire, and be-fore he could be rescued he had received

Colored People at Charleston Stirred Up Over a Report That the Exodus Association is Planning to Sell Slaves in

the Brazil Market. CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 25.-Colored people here are much stirred up over the report of the formation of an exodus associa-tion in Topeka for the colonization of negroes South America. Fuel has been added to the flame by an article published in the News and Courier yesterday warning negroes that there is danger of their being sold into slavery if they go to South America.

The article says: "Slaves sell in the mar-ket in Brazil for about \$300. It is intimated that hundreds of thousands of colored people will join the exodus, and that the people will join the exodus, and that the exodus association represents a capital of \$2,000,000. Il 300,000 colored people join the exodus, and these emigrants are sold at an average of \$300 a head, the exodus association would make \$88,000,000 on its original investment."

A good many negroes here read the newspapers, and this article has created a sensation. It is rumored that agents of the alleged association are already here, and are in consultation with some of the colored preachers.

SHIP RAILWAY TO BE BUILT.

Passage Across the Straits of Chignecto to Be Constructed. OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 24.-H. G. C. Ketchum of Fredericton, N. B., the promoter of the scheme to build a ship railway across the Straits of Chignecto, is now in this city. He says the work will be pushed rapidly in the spring, as it is expected that Cumberland county will provide the right of way for the track. The Dominion government nas agreed to pay a subsidy of \$175,000 a year Powell Sees the Flames Come for 20 years on the condition that the practicability of the scheme is satisfactorily demonstrated.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.-The Weekly Trade

Review of R. G. Dun & Co. says: Business,

Slight Increase in Failures.

both domestic and foreign, has a more encouraging appearance. Money is reported close at a very few points, but comparatively easy everywhere else, and collections through the floor. Powell called for holp in a feeble way and finally sank and his appearance and sale of the floor of the are fair in all quarters, with substantial improvement where tardiness has been

fancy prints have been advanced, and print cloths are quoted at 3.94 bid for 64s.

The boot and shoe business is fairly active, with shipments exceeding last year's, and prices of almost all kinds of leather favoring buyers. The lumber receipts at and about Albany are reported as 13,000,000 feet larger than for 1886, with stocks on hand 6,000,000 feet smaller than a year ago,

stocks on hand 6,000,000 feet smaller than a year ago.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days as reported to R. G. Dun & Co and E. Russell & Co., of the mercantile agency, number for the United States 268, and for Canada 49, or a total of 317 as compared with a total of 314 last week and 288 the week previous to the last. For the corresponding week of last year, the failures numbered 271, being 236 in the United States and 35 in Canada.

THE GREAT TRUSTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—One man was killed and eight otners seriously injured by

Committee on Manufactures—Some

Plain Talk Indulged In. Mr. Bacon of New York asked unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution reported from the committee on manufactures directing that committee to inquire into the names, number and extent of the corporations engaged in manufacturing or mining or dealing in any of the pools, their methods of doing business and prices of necessaries.

Mr. Randall of Pennsylvania said that when the resolution had been offered originally he had objected to its immediate like to have the resolution amended so as to extend the inquiry to include the Standard Oil Company and the whiskey trust, and every trust of any kind in the United States. If Congress had a federal way of interfering with these organizations it reight be useful to exercise it.

with these organizations it relight be useful to exercise it.

Mr. Brumm of Pennsylvania wanted to have the inquiry extended so as to apply to anthracite combinations.

Mr. Scott of Pennsylvania inquired what power Congress would have to redress evils which the committee might find to arise from a combination between a corporation incorporated in one State and private citizens of another State? What had Congress to do with this question at all? Were not the States amply able to take care of themselves and protect their people against all combinations and all conspiracies? There was no authority delegated to Congress by the Constitution to interfere.

Mr. Hopkins of Illinois suggested that the resolution only looked to an investigation. Congress then could determine what powers it had in the premises.

Mr. Scott called attention to the fact that nothing had come of the congressional myestigation into the strike on the Misconic

othing had come of the congressional in-estigation into the strike on the Missouri

tariff. They were the Standard Oil Company, the Western Union Telegraph and leading the Authractic Coal Company, which had swallowed up every other available telegraph company. The purpose of controlling the business. It was not a combination of includent the Standard Oil Company, which had swallowed up every other available telegraph company, which had swallowed up every other available telegraph company, which had swallowed up every other available telegraph company, which had swallowed up every other available telegraph company, which had swallowed up every other available telegraph company, which had swallowed up every other available telegraph company, which had swallowed up every other available telegraph company, which had swallowed up every other available telegraph company, which had swallowed up every other available telegraph company, which had swallowed up every other available telegraph company, which had swallowed up every other available telegraph company, which had swallowed up every other available telegraph company, which had swallowed up every other available telegraph company, which had swallowed up every other available telegraph company, which had swallowed up every other available telegraph company, which had swallowed up every other available telegraph company, which had swallowed up every other available telegraph company, which had swallowed up every other available telegraph company, which had swallowed up every other available telegraph company, which had swallowed up every other available telegraph company is more than the possible of the part of the proposed of the part

ments tending to broaden the scope of the inquiry were also agreed to. The resolution, with accompanying preamble, was then adopted as follows:

tion, with accompanying preamble, was then adopted as follows:

Whereas, it is alleged that certain individuals and corporations in the United States, engaged in manufacturing, producing, mining or dealing in some of the necessaries of life or other productions, have combined for the purpose of controlling or curtailing the production or supply of the same, and thereby increasing their price to the people of the country, which combinations are known as associations, trusts, pools and like names; and.

Whereas, such combinations not only injuriously affect commerce betwee: the states, but impair the revenue of the United States as derived from its duties on imports, therefore.

Resolved, That the committee on manufactures be and the same is hereby directed to inquire into the names and namber and extent of such alleged combinations, under whatever name known, their methods of combination or doing business, their effect upon prices of any of the necessaries of life and of all productions to the people of the country, upon its internal or foreign commerce, and its revenues from impost duties, together with any and all other matters relating to the same which may call for or suggest legislation by Congress, and report the same to the House, with such recommendations as the said committee may agree upon. And for these purposes the committee on manufactures is authorized to sit during the sessions of the House, to employ a stenographer to administer oaths, examine witnesses, compel the attendance of persons and the production of papers.

TARIFF LEGISLATION.

Committee on Ways and Means to Report Next Week.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 — Although the House has not done very much so far this documents and the purpose.

Were adopted which recite that the wool-growing industry of the United States requires protection as favorable as that of 1867, under the conditions then existing; indorse the schedule of duties agreed upon by the recent conference at Washington city and demand its enactment into law and continuance so long as it will accomplish the purpose. eason that has attracted great public atten tion, the various committees have been hard at work getting legislation into shape for action by the House. The great interest centres on what the ways and means com mittee is doing. The tariff bill is well under way, and if no unforeseen difficulty turns up between now and then it 18 expected to be presented to the House now week, and

the bill will be of a character to meet the approval of both wings of the Democratic party.

It is understood, and the information comes from a reliable source, that the duty will be taken off wool, that a moderate reduction will be made on woollen goods, and that the tax on cotton goods will also be reduced. There will be considerable of an increase in the free list, and a reduction of from 20 to 25 per cent, in the sugar duties. In regard to internal revenue taxation it is believed that the duties on tobacco will be cut down some \$20,000,000, but the whis-

cut down some \$20,000,000, but the whis key tax will not be touched.

Pine Tree State Democrats Looking After Things in Washington.

Washington, Jan. 27.-Chairman Brown of the Democratic State committee of morning about the political situation down top call on Postmaster-General Dickinson this morning. The new member of the cabinet cordially bade the wayfarer from Maine to dismount, send his horse around to the stable, and come in and take some

thing.
The two Jacksonians had a pleasant talk about men and things in Maine, and three heads of Kepublican postal clerks, serving in the Pine Tree State, fell in the basket under the dancing eyes of the refreshed and rejuvenated visitor.
It is learned tonight that S. B. Bunker of Fairfield has been appointed a railway mail clerk.

clerk.

James B. Tobin of Bangor was at the President's reception last night, with Miss Tobin, his niece, and the daughter of Captain J. M. Tobin, one of the internal revenue special agents. Mr. and Miss Tobin will spend several more days in this city. But the Jardin Mabille is Closed Now. [Lowell Citizen.]

An exchange says that a man can get shaved in Paris in three minutes. Aha! At last we have a good and sufficient excuse to give our wife for running over to Paris alone for a little while. "Why We Laugh."

[Burlington Free Press.]

KNEW NOT HIS NAME,

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Neither Did He Know the

Names of His Parents.

An Eighteen-Year-Old Boy, Stolen When

He Was a Baby, Finds His Home Through the Medium

of the Newspapers.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 28.—A young man of 20 years, who has been wandering over the United States for nearly 12 years, not knowing where he came from, has just found his parents, and will leave this city tomorrow night for their home in Beaver Falls, Penn. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. James Hassey of that town, and the boys' wanderings printed in a Philadelphia paper. He never had even a name until the centennial year, when he was aban-boned in Philadelphia by a man whom he knew as "Jim." At the of this man he called known himself since that time. The of his wandering over Pennsylvania with this "Jim" and two other

"My God, it's the same needle!" said "My God, it's the same needle!" said Mrs. Riley.

It was the same needle, and Dr. Shepherd, Mrs. Riley's physician, will certify to the truth of the statement.

Seven years ago, Mrs. Riley, while in her bare feet, stepped on a needle which was standing upright in the parlor carpet. The needle went into her heel, and although small pieces of flesh were ch pped off the base of the needle could not be found.

Dr. Shepherd then told Mrs. Riley that the needle would work itself out some day, but he d d not expect it would come out in her thumb. The needle was wrapped in paper to be shown to relatives and friends. When it was opened, a few nights ago, it was found to be dissolved to dust.

Resolutions Adopted by the Ohio Association Westerday. COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 24 .- At a meeting of he Ohio Wool Growers' Association today addresses were delivered by President David Harpster, Columbus Delano and William Lawrence. Resolutions were adopted which recite that the

CARFIELD'S MONUMENT.

The Nation's Memorial to the Mar. tyred President. CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 29.-The Garfield monument in Lake View cemetery is nearly inished, and will be opened with imposing tinished, and will be opened with imposing ceremonies next September. At this time the public is admitted to the dark and lantern-lit interior, and the general arrangement of the place is seen to be admirable. Your correspondent explored the monument yesterday. The deep snow and icy hill on which it stands has almost cut it off from civilization. Mrs. James A. Garfield has not been near it for a year and a half.

off from civilization. Mrs. James A. Garfield has not been near it for a year and a half.

Directly beneath the entrance are broad winding stairs, which lead to the crypt, a circular room 30 feet in diameter and 10 feet high, with smaller apariments leading to it. In the main crypt will lie President Garfield's body, and in the side rooms will repose all the mortal remains of his family. Above the crypt is the memorial room, in which will be stored all the valuable offerings sent by States and nations when President Garfield's life had gone out. Among them is an exquisite collection of preserved flowers from every State in the Union. The room will be lighted by 13 illuminated memorial windows, representing the 13 original States. The walls and floors will be lined with the finest of Italian marble, and the roof is to be in mosaic, and will show a representation of President Garfield's funeral cortege. In the middle of the memorial room will stand the Niehaus statue of President Garfield. It is not yet out of the studio of the artist at Cincinnati.

The covered roof of the portice in front of the monument will be a glory in the way of a resting room, chapel and observatory. Upon its marble walls each State will hang a shield. Their arrangement, as well as that of the many life-sized statues out and inside the monument for which pedestals are already on the ground, has not been at work, and the costly marbles within the memorial room are covered with penciled names.

People With Sand.

"Where is the island of Cuba situated?" asked an Austin school teacher of a small, rather forlorn looking boy.
"I dunno, sir."
"Don't you know where sugar comes from?"
"Yes, sir, we borrows it from our next door neighbor."

What Women Appreciate.

"That young Simpkins is a very charming fellow. He was talking to me all the morning, and he was so clever."
"What did he say?"
"Oh! he didn't say anything, but he put it so well."

plied to soil, and this quantity will be very largely increased during the next few years, as it requires about one pound of sulphuric acid of this strength for every pound of phosphate rock containing 60 oer cent. of hosphate of lime, it is readily seen that the sulphuric acid will cost more than the hosphate of lime, besides reducing the quantity of phosphate acid in the resulting superphosphate at least one-half. Certainly this is a most costly way for the farmer to obtain the phosphate of lime in fine powder so that the acid of the soil can act upon it. The present machinery in use is by far the chapest, for, in addition to the cost of the sulphuric acid and the necessary expenses attending its use, there comes the expense attending its use, argely increased during the next few years.

down into the must do deen that if will be mided or conhouses, secured they for for part summer's use, housed and olided the part of the will be recultant annual routine, it may be well to mention brendy a number of other items, which seem are careful to cheever, and the could be recultant annual routine, it may be well to mention brendy a number of other items, the standard of the part of the part of the woomats with your feelis. Find out the woomats with your feelis. Find you feeling with your feeling with your feeling with your feeling with yo

AROUND THE FARM.

WINES AND PROPERTY.

AND THE FORM THE FORM THE FORM THE FORM THE FARM.

THE BOSTON WEEKLY GLOSE—WEDNINGS.

AND THE FORM THE FORM

out, until the crop is harvested, about the irst of September. It may seem to one who

plants should be in readiness to reset any vacancy that may occur. The skill of the

On large farms building new roads and keeping old onessin good repair is important, and pays as well as other improvements. If the roads are not good, only light loads can be drawn over them; this are drawn home from a distance before they can be delivered on portions of the farm remote from the public road. The roads between the farm buildings and the public street should be well built, for unless they are when the frost is leaving the ground in the spring the wheels of a loaded cart will settle down into the mud so deen that it will require only one.

There is no better season of the farmer roads hand and the public street built in as thorough a manifer and the farm buildings and the public street built in as thorough a manifer and the farm buildings and the public street built in as thorough a manifer and the farm buildings and the public street built in as thorough a manifer at the farm buildings and the public street built in as thorough a manifer and the farm buildings and the public street built in as thorough a manifer and the farm buildings and the public street built in as thorough a manifer and the farm buildings and the public street built in as thorough a manifer and the farm buildings and the public street built in as thorough a manifer and the public street built in as thorough a manifer and the public street built in as thorough a manifer and the public street built in as thorough a manifer and the public street built in as thorough a manifer and the public street built in as thorough a manifer and the public street built in as thorough a manifer and the public street built in as thorough a manifer and the public street built in as thorough a manifer and the public street built in as thorough a manifer and the public street built in as thorough a manifer and the public street built in as thorough a manifer and the public street built in as thorough and any to the farmer and the public street built in as thorough and the public street built in as thorough and the public street built in as thoroug

General care—House cleaned weekly in

summer, and once a month whitewashed with carbolic acid in very thin lime wash, fresh hay in nests and roosts rubbed with kerosene. The run spaded up twice in the Year.

Results—But two chickens or hens lost from sickness in two years. Pullets began to lay at 6 months of are—the cross-bred laying first—9 to 12 eggs a day through December and January thus far.

which produced and the sending and the control of t

seeds have formed."

These results show that if one is growing timothy hay to; sell, it is for his interest to let it stand till full maturity, but if to feed to his own animals, he should cut at the stage of full bloom, since the subsequent increase in weight and quantity does not compensate for the loss of quality involved in letting it stand till the seed ripens.

It requires 7000 barrels of potatoes every day to supply the New York city market toes sold, wholesale, at \$1.50 to \$1.60. This year they are quoted at \$2.12 to \$2.30.

 Book Buyer
 1.00

 Banner Weekly
 3.00

 Brainard's Musical World
 1.50
 2.10

 Brainard's Musicai World
 1.00

 Burlinglon Hawkeye
 1.00

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 1.50

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 .25

 Babyland
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 2.10 Boston Pilot .. 5.10 Boston Medical Journal 5.00
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" Quiver 1.50
Country Gentleman 2.50 Cricket on the Hearth..... 1.00 1.50 1.00 2.00 4.00 4.10 Demorest's Magazine, without prem. 2.00 Edinburgh Review 4.00
Farm, Field and Stockman 1.50 Fireside Companion 3.00 Floral Cabinet 1.25 Folio (Musical).....

 Forest and Stream
 4.00

 Germantown Telegraph
 2.00

 Green's Fruit Recorder
 .50
 Gardner's Monthly 2.00 Godey's Lady's Book 2.00 Harper's Weekly..... Harper's Bazar 4.00
Harper's Young People 2.00
Herald of Health, without premiums 1.00 | Home and Farm | .50 | Household | 1.00 | Home Decorator | 2.00 Lippincott's Magazine 3.00
London Quarterly Review 4.00
Littell's Living Age 8.00

Phrenological Journal, without pre. 2.00
 Praotical Farmer
 2.00

 Prairie Farmer
 2.00

 Peterson's Lady's Magazine
 2.00
 Philadelphia Practical Farmer.... 2.00 Rideout's Magazine..... 1.00 Rural New Yorker..... 2.50 Saturday Evening Post.....

 Texas Siftings
 4.00

 Turf, Field and Farm
 5.00

 Tart, Field and Farm
 5.00

 Vick's Floral Magazine
 1.25
 1.90

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 3.10

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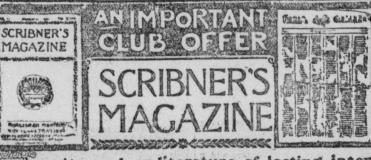
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marking vividly the stumbling blocks where most people, innocently or
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THE WEEKLY GLOBE,

First Demonstration Lecture in the Second Course.

The Students are Taught to Make Chicken Croquettes, Rye Muffins,

Griddled Oysters, Custard Louffle With Oreamy Sauce, and Palestine Soup.

The lecture-room of the Boston Cooking School was a very attractive spot yesterday morning with its big range shedding abroad a grateful warmth, and the air pervaded with delightful spicy odors of all sorts of good things. It was a pleasant contrast to the outside weather, where the mercury had dropped down almost out of sight and the wind froze one's ears at a touch.

The lesson was the first of a new course

of demonstration lectures, and there were many new faces in the class.

The lesson began with Chicken and Mushroom Croquettes. Chicken and Mushroom Croquettes.
Half-pound cooked chicken chopped fine,
i cup mushrooms chopped fine; add 1
leaspoonful salt. 1 saltspoonful pepper,
½ tablespoon lemon ju ce. ½ teaspoon
celery salt and a few drops of onion ju ce.
Moisten with a cream sauce, made by melting 2 tablespoonfuls butter; add 2 heaping
tablespoonfuls corn starch, and pour on
slowly 1 pint hot cream or milk. Season
with ½ teaspoonful salt. ½ saltsp on
pepper, a few grains of cayenne, and 1
beaten egg. Mix well with the chicken;
beaton egg. Mix well with the chicken;
bool; roll in crumbs, egg and crumbs, and
fry in very hot fat.

Serve with a sauce if it is liked.

Serve with a sauce if it is liked.

good way to soften a lemon, if you need only the juice and do not intend to use the find, is to put it on the floor and-roll it with the foot. To get the onion juice cut a little slice off one side and then press firmly on a grater, when the juice will flow out.

Make the sauce, as directed. The hardest point in making croquettes is to get this white sauce made in tright. It is better to make it a little too thick at first, perhaps, as it is so hard to manage if too thin. Corn starch is better than flour, of which double this cuantity would be necessary. The thickness of the sauce depends on how it is to be used. If it is to be used at once it needs to be a little these run if it is to wait a while, as the sauce grows thicker metanding. Add the peoper, salt and egg, the latter being used to bind all together. Let the sauce set on the stove a minute to cook the egg, stirring all the while.

Croquettes can be made without an egg provide more than one egg. When there have many eggs used the mixture is hard to roll, for the eggs thicken the mixture only after being cooked. Mix and cool. The croquettes rolled all ready for frying some hours, or even the day before. They will keep all right so long as they don't sour. In reply to a quest on of a student, Miss Maynard said it was not necessary to we shall he meat. In making chicken croquettes keep of our-pound chicken and then make enough sauce to moisten t. Or they can be made of all the se ans and bits left from a roast chicken, light and dark meat al ke. When the cro uette mixture is coid and stiff enough to handle, have a small board ready on which is sifted some fine, browned made of all the sc aps and bits left from a roast chicken, light and dark meat al ke.

When the cro uette mixture is cold and stiff enough to handle, have a small board ready on which is sifted some fine, browned bread crumbs, which have been rolled and sifted. For crumbs to be used in cooking the best rule is to use cracker crumos for all scall ped dishes to be browned in the oven, and fine bread crumbs for all things to be fried in deep fat. The fine "cracker meal" bought in packages at the grocers may, however, be used for frying everything. Take a spoonful of the mixture, roll into a ball in the hand, roll on the board in the crumbs, flatten each end, dip in a little beaten egg m xed with a little water, and roll again, then fry in hot fat. Beat the egg light, but not frothy. Handle the croquettes very gently.

Everything except fish may be fried in the same kettle of fat without making it taste strong. When it gets dark colored it may be clarified and set aside for irying fish balls or things of that sort.

It the fat is not hot enough the croquettes will crack or split open. As soon as the croquettes are irrowned, put on soft paper on a tin and set into the lower oven. Often the frying will not heat the croquettes away through even, and they must be warmed well in the oven.

Chicken croquettes are nice when served

"Cream" the butter, i.e., bring it to the consistency of cream by putsing into a warm lowl and beating or stirring fast. In sumper the bowl need not be heated. This is a settled with a deference that approached to "Cream" the butter, i. e., bring it to the consistency of cream by putting into a warm bowl and beating or stirring fast. In summer the bowl need not be heated. This is a very different thing from "melting" butter, and should always be done careful y when the rule so directs. Beat the butter and flour together well before adding the hot milk and cocking.

Cut in the whites lightly when the mixture is cold.

ture is cold.

Serve as soon as this is baked, as it will lail if allowed to get old.

This is "awfully" nice.

Creamy Sauce.

This soup is very simple, and is much like potato soup. On most New England farms there are plenty of these artichokes, which are allowed to run to waste, no attempt ever being made to utilize them. This soup

sa delic ous way of using them,
Put the croutons in a separate dish and
serve like oyster crackers, or let the one who serves the soup put some in each plate. If put into the tureen and the soup poured over before serving the croutons get soft and are not crisp as at first. Croutons for Scu.

Cut stale bread into one-half inch slices, enter well and brown in the oven.

Stale and home-made bread should be

used for these croutons (French for crusts). as it will not crumble. Cut the slices into long narrow strips or into cubes before browning.

Croutons may elso be prepared by cutting into cubes and frying in deep fat, or in an omelette pan; but the most delicate way is browning.

as above.

Cut the brown crusts off from the slices of bread, brown in the lower oven and make into fine crumbs to use in cooking other Griddled Oysters.

Wash and dry the oysters; have a hot griddle; put a bit of butter on it, then drop on some oysters; so continue until the griddle; ffull. Then turn each oyster over on a fred; bit of butter and brown. Serve hot on tered toast Be sure to have stale bread for toast, and

through so as to make it crisp.

Wash a quart of oysters in a cup of cold water, picking out all bits of shell, etc. Drain and dry by spreading on a dry towel. If the griddle can be buttered all over at the outset without burning the butter and imparting a bad flavor to the oysters it may be done, otherwise butter a bit for each cyster as directed above. Don't have the griddle too hot and let the oysters cook slowly.

Canine Corps.

When the edges curl and the oysters look plump turn them over and brown on the other side.

These make a delicious dish prepared as above. Next Week.

The lecture next week, Feb. 1, will include the making of oyster stew, broiled tripe, Lyonnaise tripe, waffles, chocolate, .coffee and Bavarian cream.

A CLAIRVOYANT CONFESSES.

HOW HE TREATED THE WIDOW BLIVINS AND HOW SHE TREATED HIM.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.] When an unfortunate concatenation of affairs in W--. Mass., forced me to leave the faith cure business and the town in the same night, I carried away in my inside stone jug, a child whose pet seems like one pocket a comfortable margin of profit, for of the family, like his baby brother—people the power of other people's faith to heal the consumptive bank account of a firstclass liar has never been overestimated. I hearted dog fanciers around determined to try what I could do for the talk of their canine property. benefit of my race in S—. It was not quite far enough away from the scene of my previous success, but so long as I was out of gunshot range I felt comparatively safe. I decided to be a clairvoyant mysician this time not that the faith cure revision of door that make a real success. Here are a few sample revision of door that make a real success. Here are a few sample revision of door that make a real success. Here are a few sample revision of door that make a real success. Here are a few sample revision of door that it is an an intelligent dogs are concerned. The Globe in its early Sunday editions as far as intelligent dogs are concerned, there is one in Biddeford that will compare worth "running in all editions," to use a cross between a setter and a pointer, and seems to be charged with intelligence. It physician this time, not that the faith cure stories of dogs that make very entertaining was not good enough for any reasonable reading. mortal, but clairvoyance gives a man a wider range. He can not only derive a revenue from locating spots on a man's epi-gastrium; he can also make himself useful

in the search for buried treasure, stray cows, alienated affect ons and things of that The chicken and mushrooms are chopped kind. But the medical part of the business fine, though not reduced to a paste. Veal comes first, and in this I was obliged to may be used instead, with or without the have a fellow-conspirator in the person of may be used instead, with or without the mushrooms. Add the seasoning to this. A good way to soften a lemon, if you need only the juice and do not intend to use the rind, is to put it on the floor and roll it with the foot. To get the onion juice cut a little slice off one side and then press firmly on a grater, when the juice will flow out.

Make the sauce, as directed. The hardest point in making croquettes is to get this white sauce made in tright. It is better to make it a little too thick at first, perhaps, as it is so hard to manage if too thin. Comstarch is better than flour, of which double this cunnity would be caused and the person of an obliging druggist. There was a pill shop right under my office, and the intelligent toxicologist who ran it had been in the business long enough to have his conscience well under control; so I grasped his itching palm in mine and proceeded to unfold my scheme. He was will not be be led into temptation on the basis of simple "divyy."

"We don't want to poson anybody." said the trip to Newport, and there were so many steamboats there that he mistook, after inspecting the bathing beach and the mistook, after inspecting the bathing was carried to Wickford, and straved to Pontiac, R. I., where he was advertised. The result was that the gentleman who had detained him bought him for \$10; and I was carried to wickford, and straved to Pontiac, R. I., where he was advertised. The result was that the gentleman who had detained him bought him for \$10; and I was carried to wickford, and straved to Pontiac, R. I., where he was advertised. The result was that the gentleman who had detained him bought him for \$10; and I was carried to wickford, and straved to poson anybody." Said I was out the complexity of the provided the trip to Newport. The provided him bought him to some many steamboats there that he mistook, after inspecting the bathing beach and the mistook, after inspecting the bathing beach and the mistook, after inspecting the bathing beach and the mistook, after inspecting

I, "so you will put up n thim," but water. Color it to suit the compl-xion of the patient and charge to suit his bank account."

This was arranged to my satisfaction, and I returned to my larr after he had shown me how to make out a prescription and put in all the funny crooked marks at the ends of the lines by which doctors indicate how much of a thing they think a patient will be able to carry off.

Business started off well with only few annoyances. I will slip the minor details—how we had to fiavor the water with whiskey because a well-known local temperate age attor said our "medicines tasted so derived queer"; how I located a lost cow in the wrong pasture and nearly convicted a decon of steahing it—I will omit all these things and proceed at once to Mrs. Blivins.

Mrs. Bl vins was a widow. When the late Mr. Blivins escaped from her to paradise he was obliged to leave about \$50,000 behind him, and though it was all he had the relief must have been worth the money. This poor, lone we man stood about ix feet in her flation my office chair with a resonant sigh, and, laying one powerful arm on my desk, said "I've been an invalid for many years," in a source-rigged throughout. She settled into my office chair with a resonant sigh, and, laying one powerful arm on my desk, said "I've been an invalid for many years," in a source-rigged throughout. She settled into my office chair with a resonant sigh, and, laying one powerful arm on my desk, said "I've been an invalid for many years," in a seleps all night and goes to Lieutenant world put a head on me if I ventured to disperse to the poor of Pawtucket, has a wonderful the world put a head on me if I ventured to disperse to the poor of Pawtucket, has a wonderful care. "My dear madam," said I, "your fine appearance mich deec ve the ordinary eye. but to us who read what is within your malady is clear." Nevertheless, I yearned to the contract of the poor of Pawtucket, has a wonderful care. "My dear madam," said I, "your fine appearance mich deec ve the ordinary eye. b

reverence. "How big did you say that bunch was?" "How big did you say that bunch was?" she inquired cautiously.
"I am utterly unconscious of what took place while I was in the trance." I said, "but the information can be relied on as accurate in every detail."

She departed without asking any more questions. For several weeks thereafter she was one of my best patients and business boomed. But there was a cloud in the sky. One day Bogus, the druggist, called, and from his manner I knew something was up.

each of us and flight was out of the question.

"So you've been deluding a poor lone women, have you," said she, shaking Bogus till his false teeth fell out.

"It was all his fault," said I, but in an instant I too was flying about like a windmill. My head came in violent contret with Bogus, and for a few minutes all was a dreary whirl of legs, arms and clothing. I heard her shriek out something about cheating an unprotected female, and then another bump from Bogus' head sent me into the only genuine trance that had ever occurred in the office. When I awoke the cold, calm moonlight was stealing in through the window. On the flor lay a bundle which I took to be the remains of Bogus. Silently I packed up my lelongings and stole forth in the night. When the morning dawned there was a vacancy in the clairvoyant department of the medical fraternity in S—.

A Young Napoleon of Finance.

(New York World.)

Little Willie is 9 years old. His sister Sadie is two years his junior. They are very affectionate with one another, but whenever Sadie becomes possessed of a penny, Willie is sure, by coaxings or promises, to secure it. Willie had obtained three cents from Sadie under promise of future and the secured another penny, when Willie began to wheedle and coax to obtain possession of it. Sadie demurred. He aiready owed her too much. But Willie persevered and at last secured the cent—this time not as a lean, but as a gift. What did Willie do? Did he spend it? Oh, no! He held possession for awhile and then gave it back to 8 do in mart payment of his three-cent indebtedness, saying that he then owed her too mare saying that he then owed her companies to the condition of the spend it? Oh, no! He held possession for awhile and then gave it back to 8 do in mart payment of his three-cent indebtedness, saying that he then owed her too mare saying that he then owed her too mare payment of his three-cent indebtedness and can impress one by the determined cut of his jaw and the other end around the steeping watching her as a terror and bit does, the dog yanked and pulled; the rope to the day make of with it, but it was a tien. An amusing incident is told of him in contact the content of the payment. An amusing incident is told of him in contact the content of the payment of the transpose of future and the content of the payment of the transpose of the day was over Willie and the content indebted new that the transpose of the day was over Willie and the possession for a with the fire alarm struck in the secured the content indebted new that the transpose of the day was over Willie succeeded in the transpose of the day was over Willie succeeded in the payment of his three-cent indebted new that the transpose of the day was over Willie succeeded in the payment of his three-cent indebted new that the payment of his three-cent indebted new that the payment of his three-cent indebted n

ing, Another a Prohibitionist. Frog of Natick, Whose Tastes Run in the

Line of Fires-Irishman's Bargain.

Every one that owns a dog thinks it is the best in town, and no doubt it is. Dog fanciers might not say so, but a man whose child has been saved from a watery death by a dog so homely that a clock wouldn't run in the same room with it, a lady whose whole soul is wrapped up in a shivering little brute with a face like the end of a like these value a dog in a way peculiar to themselves, and they want no callous-

hearted dog fanciers around when they

He Had a Passion for Steamboats. Dr. A. F. Wyman of New Bedford used to have a dog that was a valuable animal until he conceived a passion for steamboat excursions. He was seldom at home, and finite zest. Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket were his favorite resorts. Once he

which are the strict on the control of the control

ter. The woman of the house objected strenuously to feeding the dog, saying it was enough to have to support the man, and kept asking h in to get rid of the dog. If nally he saw that short rations would result unless he did as his wife desi ed, so the other day he started off with the dog. In the evening he returned and allowed that the dog was gone. His wife gave him a good supper, and then asked what he did with the dog.

with the dog.
"Sohld him, Bridget," was the reply.
"Phat did ye get for him?" she asked.
"Well," was the reply, "Oi got two foine pups for him."

This is "within" nice.

Cream, Yance.

Cream, Yance butter, add slowly 's cup powdered sugar, then 2 tablespoontul's wine and 2 tablespoontul's wine in the powdered sugar, then 2 tablespoontul's wine and 2 tablespoontul's wine in the control of t

land. Frog and Plunger of Natick. The best known dog in Natick is undoubtedly Frog, a white bull terrier, owned by Thomas Gavin. The dog is 8 years old, and, although now on the retired list as a pugilist, is still a fair exponent of all that is pug listic in the species, and can impress one by the determined cut of his jaw and

cattle show in 1885 remembers what a wreck he made of the suikies and horse in the 2.50 class. How he has escaped without losing his life is simply miraculous. Last winter he was taken down with consumption and it was thought he was done for, but by skilful doctoring he was brought about again, so that today he is in better shape than he has been for years.

With all his failings he has one trait which alone entitles him to the good will of all—he will never stand by and see a small dog imposed on. Always taking the part of the under dog, he makes him his chumand, as it were, turns his guardian.

The most costly dog in Natack is perhaps. The most cost is perhaps. The most cost is perhaps. The One Dog with a Passion for Steamboat-

seems to be charged with intelligence. It is near that his master occasionally drinks more than is good for him, and sometimes gets half seas over. It is related of the dog that upon one occasion when his owner was badly under the influence of liquor, and was about to enter a saloon in uses of another drink, he grabbed him by the trousers leg and strove to drive him away, as if knowing that more hquor would be dangerous. The master kicked and tried in various ways to free himself from the grip of the deg, but in vain, and only succeeded in loos in mg. the hold when he turned his back upon the salcon and his face towards home. Then the dog leaped and barked, as if rejoiced at the success of his undertaking. If this was not intelligence, what was it?

Selects Her Own Collars.

A cleaner and more knowing dog does not exist anywhere than is Drop, owned by Charles Hight of Biddeford. She is 5 years old, with exceptionally perfect features and a pair of very intelligent eyes set in a clean.

"Ham it is and day the land sand burst into tears.

A cleaner and more knowing dog does not exist anywhere than is Drop, owned by Charles Hight of Biddeford. She is 5 years old, with exceptionally perfect features and a pair of very intelligent eyes set in a clean.

"Ham the were almost like distilled fire, so scalding and bitter were they.

Theodora Dale had been married only three months.

Theodora Dale had been married only three months.

The does a schoolgirl of only 17 at Mme, Bommerc's exactles inquiries about the young beauty with the gazelle-like eyes, scarlet lps and blue-black hair that clustered so low upon her clasped him by three months.

"Ham the were almost like distilled fire, so scalding and bitter were they.

Theodora Dale had been a schoolgirl of only 17 at Mme, Bommerc's exactles have eyes, scarlet lps and blue-black hair that clustered so low upon her clasped him by our graph bear a schoolgirl of only 17 at Mme, Bommerc's exactles have eyes, scarlet lps and blue-black hair that clustered so low upon her clasp

Charles Hight of Biddeford. She is 5 years old, with exceptionally perfect features and cut head. Drop's father is the Rivermouth dog and her mother is a full-blooded English pointer. Drop, seemingly understands what her master says to her, and does manifold and difficult feets at his bidding. She watches his very move, and when he is engaged in conversation gazes into his lace with a look that seems to say: "I know what you are talking about."

Every sunday morning Drop is allowed to sit at the table with the family, and eats his plate of bared beans and brown bread with a keen relish.

Drop's wardrobe consists of two collars, one of them being a delicate affair in leather, and the other a fur-lined and broad circlet. When going out for a walk with his master the dog will invariably go to the place where the collars are kept and select the one best suited to the w ather. If it happens to be cold the fur-lined collar is picked out, and if warm the other.

Gloucester's Brave Newfoundland. cut head. Drop's father is the Rivermouth dog and her mother is a full-blooded English pointer. Drop seemingly understands what her paster as yet a load and are resolud resolud.

Gloucester's Brave Newfoundland. There is an old saying that one must beware of the man who does not love a horse returne or a dog. A stranger coming to Gloucester having a fancy for dogs would soon observe that Gloucester has more Newfoundland dogs than any other town of his acquaintance. This arises from the fact that the vessels which ply between Newfoundland and Gloucester usually bring three or four young ones to Gloucester, which are quickly disposed of, as they are highly prized.

Some two or three years ago a fisherman procured a young dog in Newfoundland. He fed him and gave him the best of treatment, and always took him to sea. One day about dusk, durig very rough weather, the sailor was washed overboard. It was so dark that he could not be discerned, but the faithful dog, seeing his master's peril, jumped after him and in the seething sea held his master's head above water, at the same time attracting the rescung boat's crew by a series of barks to the place where they were struggling. Both dog and man were rescued, So much for the heroism and devotion of a dog.

A Protection Against Raids.

There is another instance of a dog's devothat Gloucester has more Newfoundland

There is another instance of a dog's devotion to his master, which, perhaps, will not be as pleasant reading to some as the first incident. The story may be verified in a chat with the police officers of Glouces. With this she paid her bill at Mrs. Locks-leys.

Begging your pardon, ma'am." said the old loughing-house keeper, "but what be you a going to do now?"

I am going to give music lessons," said Theedora.

She had a full, fresh voice, like a lark's.

port is the noble stag-hound Maida, owned by William C. Johnson of Newbury. This by William C. Johnson of Newbury. This magnificent specimen of his breed traces his pedigree to and is a lineal descendant of Sir Walter Scott's favorite and famous dog of the same name. To see this animal breast the angriest breakers on the beach at Plum island, at the slightest sign from his master, is indeed a pleasure, and it is a wonder to all spectators how his slender and tapering jaws c: n possess the power of bringing to land the heavy drift-wood which he often finds.

Lowell's Champion Dog Story.

In travelling about the streets of Lowell we cannot help noticing at times some curious looking dogs, and if a remark is passed upon the appearance of the quadrapeds there is always some incident to be related which shows why the animals are tolerated even when age has made them almost useless. A lunk-dealer, not 40 miles from Liberty square, allows his Newforndland dog to remain in the shop over night, and the sagacity of the animal was manifested in the care taken by him of a small bag containing coin, which the owner carelessly allowed to remain on the office stool before closing for the night. He did not miss the money until he arrived at his home in ward 4, and he felt certain that he dropped it on the way. To his surprise, next morning, after opening the office, the dog grabbed the end of his overcoat and moved toward the corner of the shop. The owner did not notice him at first, but as the dog persisted he followed him, and found under some bags the money which the dog had hidden. So he says.

How Jack Woke the "Cop."

Jack, the police dog of Nashua, N. H., has curious looking dogs, and if a remark i

Jack, the police dog of Nashua, N. H., has hang around the station for about six years, and there is not a city official who has had much to call him to the City Hall make much of him, and every night finds him trudging around on some one of the night officers' beats. The dog, which is a Newfoundland, belongs to a resident of Nashaa, but he went to the police station vears ago, and since then he has stuck there. The police say that he is first at a fire "every time." The police of today tell the story of Jack's ove for bones and the discomfort of one of heir number on account of it, with many a

one of the officers while on duty one night was followed around by Jack as was his custom. As the time passed along and the streets became deserted, the patrolman became drowsy and stepped into one of the Worcester railroad flaghouses to rest a moment. The warm fire and comfortable seat there soon had their effect on the city guardian and he was soon snoring—tast asleep. The dog was at his feet. Some friends passing, saw the policeman there and getting a piece of rope and a bone, tied the bone at one end of the rope and the other end around the sleeping watchman's neck. They set Jack on the bone. The dog grabbed the bone and attempted to make off with it, but it was tied. The dog yanked and pulled; the rope tightened around the man's neck, and his lace grew purple. The dog pulled him upon the floor. Then followed a wild chase down the railroad track, the dog with the bone at the front end of the rope, the policeman at the other. At last they got senarated. But although the story has often been told since in the police headquarters, a hearty and prolonged laugh went around as it was repeated last week.

It is strange, but true, that there are innumerable instances of dogs that seeem to be peculiarly fascinated by brass buttons, and many police stations in New England have their regular canine attaches, while "fire dogs," dogs that delight in fires and in hanging about engine houses, are so numerous that columns of stories could be written of them.

Took It Down to Nahant Temporarily.

[Lowell Citizen.]

The man who was reported to have "taken up his residence" is said to have soon become tired, and put it down again.

[Transcript.]

Mr. Barrum says it cost on an average \$1.64 a day to keep an elephant. It would seem, therefore, more economical to keep the animal than to see him occasionally.

the prettiest little half-bloom the world," the major made antly, merci spoke a word or so of her.
1," said she, "beware what you He is three times your age; he it is true that your life now is a narry him," retorted Theodora. d of three months Major Dale's orse ran away with him and and Theodora, not yet 18, was

w. cnough, she wrote to her hus-ions, whom she had never seen, non this October evening, she mg an answer to the letter. mounted to her face as the post-under her window. the letter from his hands and rly open. ned nothing but her own letter, her with these words pencilled

envelope; andos Dale's compliments to the y who beguiled his brother into a priage, and he is confidently of hat her talents in the husband-

incident. The story may-be verified in a chat with the police officers of Gloucester. As is well known, the police are continually raiding places where liquor is illegally sold. In one place a little dog has been trained so that at the approach of a police officer he will set up a terrific barking. Night and day he is always on guard, and it is a fact that evidence against illegal selling of liquor can hardly ever be secured owing to the dog's visilance. He seems to have an abhorrence of a policeman, running after them at a respectful distance, and expressing his contempt by a series of short, san poy barks. With a civilian he is gentle and well behaved. He was taught to despise the officers by his master, who held him in his arms in a window and then urged him on an officer as he passed.

Descended from Scott's Maida.

A dog that would be given prominence on any canine state occasion in Newbury, port is the noble stag-hound Maida, owned by William C. Johnson of Newbury. This

etic arts. And Mr. Chandos Dale, sitting there, with And Mr.Chandos Dale, sitting there, with then teyes and an artist's soul, all alive to be flute-like richness of her voice, thought was simply the most beautiful creature e had ever seen.

The mayor of the city, where the signary was singing, had a little private receptor a was singing, had a little private receptor in her honor after the opera was over. Chandos Dale, of course, was among the vited guests, and then Signora Dalh knew he he was. o he was.
I have the advantage of him." said Theodora to herself, smiling a curious smile, "and I shall take care to retain it."
Just a month afterwards Mr. Dale proposed to make the beautiful signora his

"Are you really in love with me?" said e signora, opening wide her almondaped eyes, where the jetty fires seemed to m with sleepy lustre. "With me—an era singer?"

"Did you see the catacombs?"
"Did you see any gladiators?"
"What does a forum look like?"
"And the baths?"
"Men I was in Rome—"
"Do tell us about it!"
"I always did love Rome."
"It is too delightful for anything."
"When I was in Rome, N. Y., I caught the typhoid fever, and nearly all my hair came out."

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SPASMODIC HAPPENINGS.

A Pawtucket (R. I.) factory makes 1,000oo horsetails into haircloth vearly.

The name of the pyst office at Glendower,
Butter county, O., has been changed to
Paddy's Run—its old-time designation.

In England there is a society conducted
by ladies for the promoting of long service
among servants. Valuable prizes are given.

The following novel advertisement recently appeared in a New York paper:
"Wanted—A young horse to exchange for a family monument, —, N. J."

An Orlando, Fia., newspaper man has substituted a pair of sand hill cranes for a family monument, —, N. J."

An Orlando, Fia., newspaper man has substituted a pair of sand hill cranes for a family monument of warning when a tramp or a burglar comes near is an effective means of protection.

"Hence of warning when a tramp or a burglar comes near is an effective means of protection.

"He padd of the coffin. after which it spread its wings and darted out of the church.

A Chicago woman attempted suicide in an original way. She placed her lips over a gas burner and then turned on the illuminant.

A Chicago bad her lips over a getter, that's a river; but a real river, of course, is water instead of apgel worms."

A Buffalo statistician has figured out that the women of this country pay \$8,000,000 per year for bustles.

The coldest place in the West is said to be the little town of Halleck, on the Central Pacific railway. It is built at the very bottom of a valley that extends due north more among servants. Valuable prizes are given.

Henry Ostrun, a lumberman of Brainherd.

Minm., recently murdered h s wiie and seven children he said, he feared they would freeze to death.

A good woman in Deer Isle, Me., crocheted a baby's sacque for a church fair. The sacque was raifled off, and she took a share and won. She offered it to the fair again if the fair had kept on she would too,

The Pall Mall Gazette tells of a unique water and won. She offered it to the church.

The Pall Mall Gazette tells of a unique water and won of the little town o

Since a mount of the positive street, which are consistent to the constraint of the

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LAST WEEK

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Already we are able to tell our readers that the Young Folk's Political History of the United States will embrace articles from the pens of the following-named men and women ance, agents ought to be able to form

George Alfred Townsend, who will tell our boys and girls all about the two terms of President Washington, and what happened in them;
James Parton, the historian, who will write
the story of President Jefferson's two admin-istrations; Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, from whom they will learn about Alexander Hamilton and the

Federalists;
Hon. John D. Long, who will tell them all that is worth knowing about President John Adams and his administration;
Hon. George B. Loring, who will write for them the story of the Harrison and Tyler administrations, and recall for them the days of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too";
Hon. William E. Russell (Mayor of Cambridge), who will instruct them about Presilent Polk and the events of his administration.

Hon. Henry Watterson, editor of the Louis-ille Courier-Journal, who will tell them much they ought to know about the South and her people, and the great progress the have made since the close of the great civi

war in 1865;
Joseph Howard, Jr., THE GLOBE'S popular
New York special correspondent, who will
recall the big events of Abraham Lincoln's
term in his always vivid and sparkling way;
Hon. Carroll D. Wright, the well-known
census and labor statistics authority, who
will show the wonderful facts about enigration and how they have shaped the growth of

count of President Grant's two administra-tions, in which period of our political history this veteran and honored Massachusetts statesman bore a prominent part; Mr. George M. Towie, the well-known his-torical author, who has undertaken to tell them all they need to know about President Andrew Johnson and his memorable adminis-tration:

Mrs. Lucy Stone, from whose pen they will learn the story of American women in poli-tics, and of their movement to gain political equality with men.
Our boys and girls of grammar school age

pick up the newspapers and begin to read Very soon they come across such phrases a "the Monroe decigine." "the Monroe decigine." pick up the newspapers and begin to read. Very soon they come across such phrases as "the Monroe doctrine,?" "the Missouri compromise," "the nullification movement," "the Dred Scott decision," "the fugitive slave law," "the State's rights doctrine," "the Walker tariff," "the Log Cabin campaign," and 100 others, which to older heads are quite intelligible, but to them are only confusing and almost meaningless.

Why should they not be told now when their minds are more bright and receptive than they will ever be again, and while their memories are capable of taking hold of facts with a strong and lasting grip, what these phrases stand for? THE WEERLY GLOBE'S series of historical papers will post them up by an easy, practical course of reading, written in a style that will not bore them, on all these points.

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feature to Every one whom they ask to Subscribe. It is Unparican Journalism. Read the anumn of This Page.

WHY NOT DIVIDE TEXAS?

That nice old Republican organ, the States, thus giving the Democrats six addi-WEEKLY GLOBE, with a premium, the | tional members of the Senate and six additional electoral votes. It is easy to propose this scheme, but not

so easy to carry it out. No sentiment is so strong among the people of the Lone Star State as the sentiment in favor of Texas as an independent nation by the powers of the earth, and which voluntarily gave up its national existence to enter the union of American States. No. the Texans do not want Texas divided.

But suppose these sentimental reasons did not exist. Honestly, now, why should not Texas be divided?

Texas has as much territory as Maine. New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut. New York, New Jersev, Pennsylvania. Delaware. Maryland, Ohio and Indiana combined, with some land to sware. Her territory could be cut into 32 States each as large as Massachusetts. Her population equals the combined population clubbed with The Weekly of the nine States of Maine. New Hamphira Vermont Rhode Island Delawar shire. Vermont. Rhode Island. Delaware. States, changed their relative weight in the electoral college from time to time, and thus helped mightily to shape the destinies of the Globe at only a trifling advance. while Texas has only two. They have 31 republic;
Hon. George S. Boutwell, who has underIf the magazine, or paper, is electoral votes, while Texas, with the same taken to write for our young people an account of President Grant's two administration not named in the list, please population, has only 13. Why would it be unjust to cut Texas up into four or more

States if her people would consent to it? Besides, Texas is growing faster than almost any other State in the Union, and has land enough to support the entire population of the United States.

We do not see what just ground for complaint the Republicans would have if this huge domain-an empire in itself-should be cut up into several States of the usual

COAL STRIKES.

has had any support in fact. For instance. we are told that the average rate of pay for the miners in the anthracite region hardly equals 50 cents a day for the year, and that against the management of the Pacific railthe average cost of getting out a ton of coal road was made. Ex-Governor Pattison's to the breaker is 60 cents. Then these same | censure of that great corporation is generstatician's inform us that the Philadelphia ally believed to be just. If true, the Pacific & Reading railroad earned \$11,000,000 road is one of the most greedy, unscrupumore than its expenses last year alone, and that it gets more for its coal and pays less punishment as well as investigation. There for its help than any other corporation in is a general opinion, however, that nothing

Now the condition of the coal miners in nany parts of Pennsylvania is bad, very in the future. all attempts to get redress by bad indeed; but the great cause of their woes is not the Reading company, and while Austin Corbin is a shrewd, grasping as painted, and is a white-robed saint when driven to despair and starvation. Everynear Wilkesbarre. His workmen deserve corporations are gigantic wrongs, inimical our sympathy. It is hoped that they will to the welfare of the nation and foreign to

more than the average miner in Pennsyl- voracious and oppressive "trusts." Official figures compiled by the State, at printed, and after a little ripple of excitewatches. It is constructed very like the great cost, show that there are 103,000 ment some new investigating craze will standard watches, and is finished in every miners employed in the anthracite regions part in the best manner. It will cost you of Pennsylvania. These men work on an a little more than the common watch, average 193 days out of 307 working days that these investigations do no good, even but it is worth so much more in all the in the year; they put out 34,000,000 tons of though nobody is punished for his crimes. coal, and get on an average \$1.82 a day. On the contrary, every bit of testimony Now let us take up the different regions taken and printed is a means of popular and see how they compare as to the amount | education. It shows the voters how the of compensation paid for labor. In the affairs of the nation are drifting, and helps Wyoming district, at the far north, there them to apply the remedy. The safeguard are about 40,000 miners engaged. They of this country is in a free, full and open work by the week or month, they are em- investigation of everything that affects the ployed about 10 hours a day, and their public welfare. Popular suffrage is the wages run from \$8 to \$12 a week while jury that renders the verdict and the work lasts. Here the men are poor and dis- judge that passes the sentence. The more heartened, and their families live in poor an alleged abuse is ventilated and the better houses where many of them have had noth- acquainted the people become with the ing but bread and molasses to eat for two facts in the case the safer we are from months. Nearly all these miners are com- harm. When the people are made aware pelied to take "store pay" for wages, get- of their danger they will elect legislatures ting their goods at prices ranging from 25 and congresses that will stop the increase to 35 per cent. in advance of what is charged of "trusts" and check the careers of those to cash customers. Their condition is nearly already existing.

people know of their iniquitous workings Having done this organized labor, supported by the intelligent and conscientious citizen

are some 40,000 miners, who work in the ship of the nation, will find a way to apply breasts by the ton, and in the gangways and the remedy through the ballot-box. breakers by the day. They labor from eight to 10 hours a day, and get on an average \$2.72 for every day's work, many "breast" hands who work in the "mammoth" vein above stated.

cal History of the United ing up all classes, \$2.82 for every day's magazines. No Republican "broadside" States" began last week with work. Here, as in the Lehigh region, the can be complete without these features. It said other help by the day. So much for statistics.

A visitor who goes to the Pennsylvania coal fields today will find the men who get \$2.72 and \$2.82 a day out on a strike. cutting off about two-thirds of the anthracite coal supply of the nation, while up in the store, the men are working every day stalments, which will follow and refuse to strike, though they are the cold facts, accessible to any person who restigation as I did. What the result will be it is hard to say.

Interest just now centres on the Reading made for eighteen months. The company as possible, working its old veins and doing duction of 8 per cent. on the \$2.50 basis nouncement in the First Col- was a part of this economical plan. The strike now on is the result.

that the best paid men are those who ask | who have had nothing but bread and moget, but the higher the Reading company two instances among many. Many others fixes the wages the more deplorable does | can be found in any manufacturing section the condition of the poor Wyoming slaves of the country. appear. Success is best attained by giving all men equal justice.

INVESTIGATE THE TRUSTS.

Congressional investigations are no new the government, and every year adds to the majority of these lengthy hearings have amounted to but little. Serious abuses have been allowed to go on, and no legal action has been taken to stop them, in spite of adverse reports from painstaking congression-A few years ago the committee on labor

went from city to city in the country, taking testimony from employers and employes on the relations of capital to labor. A great deal of valuable evidence was given and printed. The reports, of which, the government issued three large volumes, are filled with overwhelming proofs that the large corporations in many places have abused their employes most shamefully. It was significant that, save in a The stories about the troubles among the few cases, no testimony of the coal miners of Pennsylvania which have employers could refute the cold facts told been in circulation for the past six months by Senator "BoB" Howard of Fall River or more were the most grossly distorted and other intelligent representatives of pieces of fiction that have been made cur- labor. Yet in spite of these reports there is rent for years. In dealing with the coal still injustice in the coal mines of Pennsylproblem every speaker and writer has had vania and in the factories of New England. a theory of his own. not one-half of which as well as in nearly every other branch of industry in which men and women earn a

Hardly a month ago a very adverse report lous corporations in the land, and deserves more will be done about the matter, and that, while the road will be more cautious

legal methods will prove futile. And now Congress is going to overhaul the numerous "Trusts" that sit outside the business man, who believes that charity nation and take away the earnings of the should begin at home, he is not half so bad workingmen, until many of them are compared with some of the corporations body knows that these vast conglomerate win in the struggle now pending and get | the spirit of our government. It is hoped the advance demanded. Still the Reading | that they will be thoroughly investigated employes are the best paid and best used | and that the facts will all come out, let miners in the whole Commonwealth, and them hit and hurt whom they will. To get more money for an hour's work than speak frankly, we do not think that any inthe average laborer in the country, and far | yestigation will kill off or eradicate these committee will report, the reports will be Yet, it is not to be supposed for a moment

the second secon

SENATOR FRYE'S SPEECH.

The most outspoken as well as one of the brainiest senators from the New England receiving as high as \$5 for a day's work. To States, Hon, WILLIAM P. FRYE of Maine, offset this the mule drivers, culm handlers has had his say on the President's message and car shifters get from 75 cents to \$1.50 and, in spite of several fallacies about the so a day, making the total average \$2.72, as called "English indorsement" of Mr. Cleve LAND's policy, it is the fairest presentation Now, coming down to the Schuylkill re- of the Republican position that has yet been gion, which is largely controlled by the made. Of course there was the usual Reading company, a study of the company's appeal to the "horny-handed sons of toil" books shows that there are about 23,000 and the usual futile attempt to get the men engaged in mining. They work from Irish vote by twisting the spirit of the messeven to eight hours a day and get, averag- sage and quoting from English papers and 'breast' miners work by the ton and the is the party's "stock in trade," as it were,

Wyoming, where the poor fellows get ful hearing before the American people a from \$8 to \$12 a week and are paid out of man must be fair to both sides in this great most abused of any. These are the solid, says nor more than it means. There is no will take the pains to make a thorough in- suicidal enough to ask for any tariff reform United States ever gave to its trouble. In spite of its large business the Republicans, glad that American labor is readers So Much for So Little road is in poor financial condition, and can paid better than labor in Europe. We are ill afford to make an advance unless the all pleased to know that our workmen are other districts do the same. The Reading more intelligent, that they dress better. owns 75 mines in the upper and lower that they have handsomer wives and chilobtain for its readers what is Schuylkill. Last year it operated 46 of the dren, and that they possess more ready cash Most Beneficial to them to have. best and most profitable. No new shafts than those of any other country on the face Agents should Mention this have been sunk, and no extensive repairs of the globe. It should be the aim of every has been mining coal with as little expense high as possible, and to reduce the cost of alleled in the History of Amer- all it could to cut down expenses. The re- has any other desire than this is an enemy

> There seems to be but one remedy for the tariff has seemed to reduce wages trouble. Let organized labor in Pennsyl- generally year after year. In all this vania stand up and demand that a uniform | time when labor, both skilled and unprice be paid for the same kind of labor in skilled, has been receiving smaller comall parts of the anthracite region from pensation, the big manufacturing corpora-Reading to Wilkesbarre. On account of tions have been increasing their dividends the different thickness in the veins and the or watering their stocks, until we are the varying depths of the mines this will be most capital ridden, millionnaire-bossed hard to do, but it can be approximately ad. nation on which the sun shines. We have et the workingmen all along the line make has protected the rich until they prac a demand for better pay, or, what is equiv- tically dictate the affairs of the nation alent for a longer season in which and make its laws, while the poor to work. When strikes are found workingmen who make all value and be necessary let the poorest create all wealth have seen their wages paid men strike first and let their better- dwindle away until in many of the best compensated brethren support them. By "protected" localities thousands of families these methods the 103,000 anthracite miners | are on the verge of want. The farm help in can lift themselves to a higher plane of the Western States who work five months The trouble with the present strike is miners of highly "protected" Pennsylvania, for higher rates. They deserve all they can lasses to eat for the past month, are but

What the American people want is a tariff so adjusted that it shall protect labor and capital, and not capital exclusively. We ask that our workmen shall receive the full benefit of every duty laid on imported articles, and that no internal revenue shall be assessed that does not help to fill the is the spirit of President CLEVELAND'S nessage, and this will be the cause which the Democratic party will present to the

the Democratic party will present to the people at the coming election. Under this banner of protection to American labor the Democratic party will go forth to victory, and all the smoothly-phrased sophistries of Senator Frye and his colleagues cannot blind the eyes of the voters to the real issue nor put a false one in its place.

As the mouthpiece of Hon. James G. Blaine Senator Frye is worthy of careful attention. His recent speech no doubt outlines the policy of the Republican party, and shows us the course of argument that will be adopted in the Republican platform and later on the stump. The Democrats will be glad to meet them on the field they have selected. With Grover Cleveland the revived by Descartes, widened his mental horizon.

See The font from which Spinoza drank was not deep enough to slake his thirst for knowledge. He began to read Matewer books he could reach. Ebu Ezra and Mathewelge. He began to doubt, to question and to argue. It is said that in his fifteenth year already which they could not shake. Failing to obtain a satisfactory answer to his questions in these quarters he sought for it elsewhere. He studied Latin and penetrated into the most secret recesses which that grand literature contains. In order to perfect himself in this study he took lessons from a renowned Christian birth, all of whom had been infected already with the sceptical spirit of their time. Physiolegy, mathematics and philosophy, then revived by Descartes, widened his mental horizon. to lead the cause of better-paid labor and

Now, Mr. CARLISLE and Mr. RANDALL, and ridicules their hopes. If Judaism was

to cash customers. Their condition is nearly as bad as can be imagined. If a strike can help them any they should strike at once, and every laboring man in the country them have a thorough scrutiny, and let the find one small enough to fit him.

[Epoch.]

Oscar Wilde is looking through West-minster Abbey for a niche in which to be buried, but so far he hasn't been able to find one small enough to fit him.

BARUCH SPINOZA,

Jewish Philosopher of the Seventeenth Century.

Repudiating the Judaism of Amsterdam, He is Put Under the Ban.

Erroneous Idea of His Life Drawn from the Novel of Auerbach.

Rabbi Solomon Schindler delivered at Temple Adath Israel, last week, the seveenth in his series of lectures on Jewish istory, taking as his subject "Spinoza." He

magazines. No Republican "broadside" to an be complete without these features. It is the party's "stock in trade." as it were, and we may expect to have it trotted out regularly on all great occasions from now until after Mr. Cleveland's re-election next November.

But Senator Free in his role of partisan forgets that statesmanship is greater than politics, and that in order to get a respectful hearing before the American people a man must be fair to both sides in this great controversy. Mr. Cleveland's message should not be interpreted for more than it says nor more than it means. There is no man and no party in the United States suicidal enough to ask for any tariff reform that will reduce the wages of the American laborer or the American mechanic. We are all, both Democrats and Republicans, glad that American labor is paid better than labor in Europe. We are all pleased to know that our workmen are more intelligent, that they dress better, that they have handsomer wives and children, and that they possess more ready cash than those of any other country on the face of the globe. It should be the aim of every lover of his country.

But tis an undeniable fact that since the close of the war our high protective tariff has seemed to reduce wages generally year after year. In all this time when labor, both skilled and unskilled, has been receiving smaller commonwell in the contact of the globe. It should be the aim of every lover of his country.

But tis an undeniable fact that since the close of the war our high protective tariff has seemed to reduce wages generally year after year. In all this time when labor, both skilled and unskilled, has been receiving smaller commonwell in the contact of the provention of the crown the hero of it was born in Spain or in Amsterdam. His series of lectures on details who can the hear of thought like and the hear of thought like and the hear of the glove in the labor, between the man when his object to the labor, between the man who has any other country on the face of the glob

not yet sufficiently cleared up whether he was born in Spain or in Amsterdam. His parents had been Marranos who had managed to escape to Amsterdam. They were plain people without any of those traits which foreshadow the destiny of their descendant. They had no higher aspirations than to support themselves decently, and all their thoughts turned about the petty trade by which they earned a livelihood. Baruch, like other Jewish children, frequented the school which had then been recently established by the flourishing Jewish settlement of Amsterdam, and the three rabbis, Aboab, Morteira and Manasse ben Israel, were his teachers.

Manasse seems to have been his favorite and to have returned the affection of his pupil. In this rabbinical school nothing was taught that could injure the orthodox faith of the pupil. Aboab and Morteira were fanatic adherents of that narrow Judaism which had been established through the Kabbalah and had been fortified by Joseph Caro's "Shulchan Aruch," and Manasse, the most liberal of the triumvirate, was a stanch supporter of Bible, Talmud and Kabbalah and a sanguine believer in the near advent of the Messiah. Whence did Spinoza come, therefore, to his ultra liberal views?

It has always been a mystery to me how new and liberal ideas are conceived. If our early training and surroundings should account for our views there would be hardly any progress. The most liberal thinkers, with few exceptions, have come from the most orthodox homes. They had seen nothing that could stir up doubts in them; and still not one, but almost all, who have left a description of the radical chanze that took place in their thoughts have affirmed that in their early youth already they began to doubt, to think for themselves, to leave the customary grooves, and finally to disagree with all those whom they had been accustomed to respect and revere. The struggles which their souls underwent

In Their Vain Endeavor to remain within the fold, while a still be assessed that does not help to fill the stronger force lifted them beyond the pale, fear, and would catch it, lest it slip ockets, lighten the living expenses, and is told in vivid language by them and is away into its beautiful land. The artist has cents. make happier the homes of the labor- found to be the same with all. If there is caught the right expression, and made it ng classes. This, as we read it, such a thing as revelation, it may be discerned in the rise of liberal and progressive ideas in the brain of the child in spite of its conservative surroundings.

The font from which Spinoza drank was not deep enough to slake his thirst for

Never were the reasoning powers more rougly developed in a name were more

have selected. With GROVER CLEVELAND to lead the cause of better-paid labor and JAMES G BLAINE to uphold the claims of monopoly and the "Trusts," it is easy to predict that the result in 1888 will be the same as in 1884, save that the popular condemnation of the Republican policy will be far more emphatic than it was four years ago.

EDITORIAL POINTS.

A kicking mare in Portland.Me., has been named "She." She probably makes her rider haggard.

Corbin is a pretty successful striker himself. He is worth, it is said, a cool \$12,000.000. Corbin has the coal-bin down fine.

Four would-be States are knocking at the door of Congress for admission. They should wait until after the tariff question is settled.

A Presbyterian clergyman of Bainbridge, O., has been arrested for stealing coal. He evidently thought it was better to steal than to freeze.

M. & E. Solomon, big tobacco importers of New York, have failed, with liabilities, exceeding assets by \$100,000. Where now be their quiddits and their quids?

Eighteen-year-old Jennie Rosenburg of New York has captured a burglar and delivered him over to the folice.

Prince Ferdinand indentify the same there are the failure of the failu

young man rises, Defies Their Religion

wake up and brace up. The country is not the true and only religion, if God had more anxious to have that big surplus renot manifested His will in the way they duced than it is about the particular way to had been taught, if there had been no revelation, no prophetism; if the Messial

AFFECTION'S DEAREST JOYS.

BEAUTIFUL LITTLE CHILDREN.

"Suffer Little Children to Come Unto Me, for of Such is the Kingdom of Heaven"-The Globe's Wonderfully Sympathetic and Touching Gifts to Its Women Readers.

WIDE AWAKE AND FAST ASLEEP.



WIDE AWAKE.

The child, like a flower bud, opens to perfume of the flower are present to excite the thought and feeling of the mother bending over and embracing it, to full compreoffspring. The artist, with maternal sympathy in reproducing his subject, has happily caught the moment when the mother, tiptoeing with suppressed breath into the room, creeps timidly forward to discover whether her darling is awake. By some subtle intelligence, the child has felt her stealthy approach, and is awake, and cunningly hides in covert, to surprise her with its heaven-lighted face and a kiss.



It is the most beautiful of all pictures; for what can be more sublime, or stimulative of pure love, sympathy and worship, than the hovering of the little child in its sleep this the artist, with rare insight and deft along the border-land of the angels. We stand spellbound at the vision of that the face of the sleeping babe reveals. Is it not of heaven, and will not heaven transport it away from us forever among the well-doers and the blessed? We press forward in our fear, and would catch it, lest it slip

Both "Wide Awake" and "Fast Asleep," with the Magazine, Sunshine for Little GLOBE for one year for \$1.30; six months

annual pension of 1000 guilders was offered him if he would cease his attacks upon Judaism, and would occasionally visit the synagogue. He rejected the offer with scorn. A fanatic attempted to murder him, but by a lucky motion he avoided the point of the dagger and only his coat was pierced. Fearing for his life, he withdrew to a village in the neighborhood; but his love for Judaism and for his co-religiorists was surely not strengthened by these events.

On July 27, 1666, the great Chereni was pronounced against him with all the sanctimoniousness which only the descendants of Marranos could invent and indulge. Saul Morteira and Aboab presided, Manasse being then absent in England. The lighting of the ban had, however, no force on him; it passed by him as had before the dagger of the assassin; it scorched his garment, but failed to hithim. Spinoza was not present in Amsterdam when the ceremony took place he cared little annual pension of 1000 guilders was offered him if he would cease his attacks upon discovered the word of the property of the stigma; and have a synazogue. He rejected the offer with score. A fanatic attempted to murder him, rut by a lucky motion he avoided the property of strengthened by these events.

On July 27, 1606, the great Cheenii was pronounced against him with all the sansy property of the property of t

BROWN EYES AND BLUE EYES,



The mother watches every expression and novement of the babe to discover its first dawning intelligence, and with no less during its first year. Her heart beats with pleasure or pain with the little heart she is pressing to it. In "Brown Eyes," the artist has drawn the babe at a moment when it is most cunningly indicative of its rapid prog ress to recognition and love of its friends.



A happy surprise in the experience of the young mother is when the child first unmistakably recognizes her call, and, brim ming over with happiness, turns and bends forward as if to leap into its mother's arms This is a glorious reward of maternity, and a proud moment in a mother's life. All hand, has brought out in this exquisite drawing, to the admiration and praise of every woman who views his work.

Both "Brown Eyes" and "Blue Eyes," Children, are given with the WEEKLY GLOBE, one year for \$1.30; six months, 80

Nothing better in pictures was ever given can have both of the water colors. "Wide Awake" and "Fast Asleep," or both "Brown Children, are given with THE WEEKLY Eyes" and "Blue Eyes," with the magazine and WEEKLY GLOBE for \$1.30 per year; 80

feel the stigma: a man who may never asso

Many of the Justices as Old as Lamar When Appointed.

These robes are all black. John Jay, the irst chief justice, affected some of the julicial scarlet in his official dress, but this polor is retained in these days only in the lraping about the walls and in the upholstery. All the gowns are made alike, he only difference being in the material, he chief justice wearing black Chinese patin, while his associates are robed in black silk. Justice Lamar's gown, which is "a lovely fit," cost him \$100, and like the robes of his col-

A new gown on the bench is subjected to as critical an examination by the wearers of older gowns as a woman? Easter bonnet at church is popularly supposed to be Justice Miller's gown was, made in Paris, but all the rest of the justices wear the product of domestic fingers and home infustry. A Washington woman, whose hair has turned from black to white in the 40 years that she has been making these gowns for the Supreme Court, received Justice Lamar's first order. Justice Field had a brand new gown all ready to put on when the new justice came to take the oath, and he lent it to Mr. Lamar for the occasion. The chief justice always wears a new gown when he swears in a president.

The Rules of Precedence.

See a search of the control of the c

But our highest court is a stern respector of solemn dignity. A visitor entering the court room is not permitted or left to touch the double doors that shield the bench from the hurrying, pattering corridor throngs. By each door an old colored man sits, holding a cord fastened to the latch. If you approach to enter or to leave the string is pulled and the first door opened. When you havelpassed through, it quickly but softly closes and the second is opened. No one but lawyers, admitted to practice before the Supreme Court. is allowed to six within the railing near the justices, whose seats are high-backed chairs a bright little boy sits on a stool and jumps and runs about in his slippers at the hidding of "liss is usince." Sometimes he striggles under a load of sheepskin aurgestion to another her truns for a glass of water, and occarionally for the handkerchief that was left in the overcoat in the rob ngroom. Among these pages is a sweet little fellow, with rich golden hair falling over his shoulders. Whose you mander of the famous privateer of the evolution, the General Amnstrong.

Throughout the sessions of the court all must be as still as mice, except only the pleader and the justices themselves, who now and then ask questions in the coldest tones they can call up. If a spectator wishes to whisper he must take can the property of General W. T. Withers. He was a horized the court and his words do not break into voice, and mitted to practice before the armstrong.

Throughout the sessions of the court. If an attorney enter the bar without taking off his overcoat, two or three horrified attendants rush for the offender.

Any one who is ent tled to practice before a United States District Court may be admitted to practice before the Supreme Court, without examination. All that is

troduced by some member of the Supreme Court bar and the clerk will quickly swear him in for a modest fee. All lawver Congressmen get admitted as soon as they come to Washington, and the qualifies them to introduce the numerous young constituents who appear from day to day and seek to be recognized by the court just for the sound of the thing. The fees resulting from this vanity are only a small part of the clerk's income.

The Salaries, Duties and Privileges. gether. These associates receive a salary of \$10,000. The reporter is paid \$2500 by the government and is a stary of \$10,000. The reporter is paid \$2500 by the government and is a stary of \$10,000. the government and is allowed to charge \$5 for every copy that he can sell of the report of decisions. The marshal receives \$3000 a year and no fees. The chief justice supports his superior dignity with only \$500 a year more than the associates are paid.

Like Him, Some Never Before Held
Judicial Place—Social Duties.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The Supreme
Court of the United States is full again,
numerically speaking. Justice Lamar has
issed the old Bible that all his august predlecssors for 8s years have pressed with
heir lips, and promised to treat the rich
and the poor alike.

But as soon as he had warmed the seat or
he extreme left that Justice Blatchford has
radicated from, the new associate went to
Supreme Court do the institute of the court, Waite, Miller. Field and Bradley,
and their power. All the work they
surreme Court a chance to make a gown
for him. This service requires only a few
days. In the robing room of the court
here are several left over gowns, more or
less rusty, but every new justice is expected
to order an equally new gown. Indeed, this
is his first duty, and Justice Lamar had his
heaves are all black. John lay, the

of \$10,000. The reporter is place 25000 by
for of decisions. The marshal receiver
\$50 for every copy that he can sell of the response to the decisions. The marshal receiver
\$3000 a year and no fees.

Symbol or of decisions. The marshal receiver
\$3000 a year and no fees.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The Supreme
Court of the United States is full again,
numerically speaking. Justice Lamar has his
liss every of the bench 10 years, he may
retire and the government will pay
retire and the they pretend to hear what the lawyers are saying in their most monotonous tones. But more than that they must during most of the time that the court is not sitting, be running over all creation complying with the law that directs them to preside in every district court of their respective circuits at least once in two years. Justice Field has to cover the entire Pacific coast in this way during every period of two years. He annually travels 13,000 miles. Justice Lamar will have to visit biennially the two District Courts of Georgia, Florida and Louis ana, the three District Courts of Alabama and Texas and the southern district of Mississippi. There you have a total in of 13 court over which Mr. Lamar will have to preside at least once in every two years.

A Glance at the Past.

The grand jury of Sullivan county, N. H.;

Lamar sull have to reside in dictment against Luke S. Crowther of Claremont for matricide.

Leading fire insurance companies of New York of Leading fire insurance companies of New York two companies of New York for defrauding Foster, Black & Co. of Church street out of S12,000, has been arrested in Jacksonville, Fire in William street and Maiden lane, New York Wednesday night, did about \$50,000 damage to the several buildings and occupants.

A fire at Allentown, Penn., Wednesday, damaged Barbour & Co.'s new thread miliand machinery \$30,000 and burned \$85,000 worth of flax.

It is announced that Thoebe, who ran for the two bodies of the Bay of Tubuty the Growther of Coronect.

George A. Heywood Carpenter, now under indictment in New York for defrauding Foster, Black & Co. of Church street out of \$12,000, has been arrested in Jacksonville, S12,000, has been arrested in Jacksonville as George A. Heywood.

Vommy Cunniff, known in New Bedford awager of \$10. The thermometer regished the court of the say of the Gulf of St. Lawrence is the two bodies of water which it is proposed to connect.

George A. Heywood Carpenter, now under indictment in New York for defrauding Foster, Black & Co. of Church stree

A Glance at the Past.

But there are several lawyers in the country who would like very well to have his "complaint." I believe only one man lives who ever refused a commission to sit on the Supreme bench of the United States. There may have been private declinations of the presidential tenders of nominations, but Roscoe Conkling is the only man among us.

Worth of flax.

It is announced that Thoebe, who ran for Congress against Speaker Carlisle in the Covington, Ky., district, will be a candidate at the next election.

The water in New York bay has been unusually low for the past few days. The steamship Servia grounded in the Swash Channel, Tuesday afternoon.

The offices at the works of the Cil Way to the Past for the Congress against Speaker Carlisle in the Covington, Ky., district, will be a candidate at the next election.

The water in New York bay has been unusually low for the past few days. The steamship Servia grounded in the Swash Channel, Tuesday afternoon.

The offices at the works of the Cil Way to the Past for Seconds.

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The offices at the works of the Cil Way to the past few days. The Seconds.

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The offices at the works of the Cil Way to the past few days. The Seconds.

The water in New York bay has been unusually low for the past few days. The New York Herald's Cleveland special from the Swash of the Covington, Ky., district, will be a candidate at the next election.

The water in New York bay has been unusually low for the past few days. The New York Herald's Cleveland special from the Swash of the Covington, Ky., district, will be a candidate at the next election.

leagues, it is made of wide, straight widths. At the bottom it is three yards and a fourth in width, and it comes down to his ankles. The gown has a narrow hem around the bottom and a broad one straight down the front. At the top it is gauged to a yoke, which is short on the shoulders and forms a deep scallop at the back. This yoke has a slik liming between the outside and the inner one of silk. The sleeves are a yard and a fourth wide and reach to the hands. The lining of the sleeves is formed by doubling the material at the bottom, turning it up on the material at the bottom to a narrowy risk lining, which nicely fits the justice's arm. This arrangement makes the lower part of each sleeve appear to be a wide, loose puff. The sleeves are gauged to the yoke on the shoulders with many rows of gauging, but not so many as at the back of the gown, where it is a fourth of a yard deep.

A new gown on the bench is subjected to as rich and possible the treaty of the gown, where it is a fourth of a yard deep.

A new gown on the bench is subjected to as clusted an examination by the wearrs of older gowns as a woman's Easter bonnet at church is popularly supposed to be Justice Miller's gown was, made in Paris, but all the rest of the instease was, the part of the gown, where it is a fourth of a yard deep.

The Seleves are gauged to the yoke on the shoulders with many rows of gauging, but not so many as at the back of the gown, where it is a fourth of a yard deep.

A new gown on the bench is subjected to as clusted in the problem of the united states. There may have been private declinations of the provide decline the court after he had on provided the innor on the problem of the United States. There may have been provide declinations of the provide declinations of the provide declinations of the many have been provided the innor of norminations, but a stream that the court after he had negotiated the importance of the discontinuance of storm significant to the provide and politically the provided provided the intervent of

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

The President has approved the new postal treaty with Canada.

The Knights of Labor in Canada are said to be disintegrating rapidly. Reports from Brazil have rather demo alized the coffee market in New York. The Salaries, Duties and Privileges.
But the reporter of the court, I believe,
of the province of Manitoba of \$250.000.

horses, with polar bear outriders. Mayor Smith presented the golden keys of the palace to the ice king, who replied with as much warmth as he could.

much warmth as he could.

Mooney, who is charged with attempting to blow up the steamship Queen at her pier in New York last August, has been released from the insane asylum as cured, and will be tried for the crime.

A special from Plymouth, N. C., states that three negroes accused of the murder of John Dawson on New Year's day, were taken from jail by a mob of masked men Thursday night and shot to death.

The New York Tariff Association of fire insurance men have voted to suspend all rules of the association on rates of insurance and commissions on brokerage. A war to the knife on fire risks is expected to follow.

The reported quarrel between Dr.

All communications intended for this department must be addressed to "THE GLOBE Checker Editor," lock drawer 5220, Boston,

New England chess and checker rooms. 767 Washington street; open from 10 a, m. to 10 p. m. All are welcome, Answers to Correspondents.

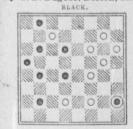
Boston, Feb. 1, 1888. Samuel Faulkner—Answered by mail. H. Z. Wright-Sorry; but cannot see you L. H. Marsh-Problem received and under consideration.

Solution of Position No. 1325. By L. M. Stearns, Derry Depot, N. H. Black men on 3, 5, 7, 18, king on 22: white men on 19, 20, 25, 29, 30, king on 21; white the play and win.

19..16-A 20..11 25..22 22..17 17..14
5.. 9 9..14 18..25 14..18 10..17
16..11 30..26 29..22 11.. 7 21..32
7..16 22..31 31..27 3..10 W. wins.

A-20..16 also wins.—[Checker ed.

Position No. 1326. By G. D. Bugbee, Boston, Mass.



21, File, Martins' move, drawn.

SECOND WEEK.

Jan. 2-22. Whilter, Barker's move, drawn; 24.
Whilter, Barker's move, drawn; 24.
Whilter, Barker's move, drawn.
Jan. 3-25. Old Fourteenth, Martins' move, drawn; 26. Whilter, Barker's move, drawn; 27. F fe, Martins' move, drawn; 28. Whilter, Barker's move, drawn; 29. File, Martins' move, drawn.
Jan. 4-30. Old Fou teenth, Barker's move, drawn; 31. Fife, Martins' move, drawn.
Jan. 5-35. Alma, Martins' move, drawn; 34. Old Fourteenth, Barker's move, drawn; 35. Alma, Martins' move, drawn; 35. Alma, Martins' move, Barker won.
Jan. 6-36. Old Fourteenth, Barker's move, drawn; 38. Old Fourteenth, Barker's move, drawn; 39. Whilter, Martins' move, drawn, Jan. 7-40. Old Fourteenth, Barker's move, drawn; 41. Double Corner, Martins' move, drawn.

THIRD WEEK.

THIRD WEEK. Jan. 9-42. Old Fourteenth. Barker's move, drawn; 43. Will-o'-the-Wisp, Martins' move, drawn; 44. Old Fourteenth, Barker's move, drawn; 46. Glasgow, Martins' move, drawn; 46. Old Fourteenth, Barkar's move drawn; 46. Old Fourteenth, Jan. 10-47. Laird and Lady, Martins' move, drawn; 48. Old Fourte nth. Barker's move, drawn; 49. Fife, Martins' move, drawn; 49. lrawa.
In the 49 games the players have confined

In the 49 games the players have contined themselves to nine out of at least 20 classified openings. Martins has played the Fife 14 times; Glasgow, three; the Alma and Lady, Double Corner and Defiance, each once. Barker has opened with the Old Fourteenth on 14 occasions, the Whilter five times, the Glasgow three, and Alma once.

A Company of the other works of the company of the other works of the company of

three-fourths of these are Chinamen. It was not thought tossible that any of them could be alive.

At Pittsury on the 10th ult. Tuesday, John E. O'Shea, walking delegate of the Builders! League; John Scott, his assistant; John E. O'Shea, walking delegate of the Builders! League; John Scott, his assistant; John E. O'Shea, walking delegate of the Builders! League; John Scott, his assistant; John E. O'Shea, walking delegate of the Builders! League; John Scott, his assistant; John E. O'Shea, walking delegate of the Builders! League; John Scott, his assistant; John E. O'Shea, walking delegate of the Builders! League; John Scott, his assistant; John E. O'Shea, walking delegate of the Builders! League; John Scott, his assistant; John E. O'Shea, walking delegate of the Builders! League; John Scott, his assistant; John E. O'Shea, walking delegate of the Builders! League; John Scott, his assistant; John E. O'Shea, walking delegate of the Builders! League; John Scott, his assistant; John E. O'Shea, walking delegate of the Builders! League; John Scott, his assistant; John E. O'Shea, walking delegate of the Builders! League; John Scott, his assistant; John E. O'Shea, walking delegate of the Builders! League; John Scott, his assistant; John E. O'Shea, walking delegate of the Builders! League; John Scott, his assistant; John E. O'Shea, walking delegate of the Builders! League; John Scott, his assistant; John E. O'Shea, walking delegate of the Builders! League; John E. O'Shea, walking delegate of the Builders! League; John Builders! League; John E. O'Shea, Walking delegate of the Builders! League; John Scott, his assistant the builders! League; John Builders! League

20, Old Fourteenth. Barker's move, drawn; while the mutilation of the bodies proves that the terrific force played with the mas with feathers.

THE TARIFF BILL

Completed by the Committee on Ways and Means-The Paris Exposition and Other Matters of Primary Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26,-The Democrats of the ways and means committee have almost completed their tariff bill. They have reached a point now where they are in perfect agreement, and the bill in gentle for them to do beyond the manual labor of getting the bill in form, and some "missionary work" to strengthen the bill. They are advancing in a way that is most satisfactory.

The "missionary work" to be done is

simply the yielding of little points here and there, where they can thus gain strength for the bill without making any serious

The bill as reported will put wool on the free list, will, by way of compromise, make a material reduction in the tax on tobacco and fruit brandies, and will make a reduc-

eral who makes the fewest mistakes, and takes the most prompt advantage of those committeed by his opponent, and this holds good also in the meeting of the skilled master trangits playing. Barker had not shown himself.

FINANCIAL

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Boston Stock Exchange.. BEFORE CALLS. 10 Tamarack 155
LAND COS.
25 Campobello 3
100 Fr Bay.... 87/8
10 do..... 83/4
3 San Diego. 51
20 Wollaston. 11/2

50 do....... 12984 10 K C, S & M 88 FIRST CALL. RAILROADS.
975 Union Fac. 5714
100 do...... 5738
200 do...... 57142
MINING COS.
30 Quincy.... 62
LAND COS.
150 Fr Bay... 878
100 do..... 9
100 Wollaston, 114
150 West End. 2378
TELEPHONE COS. #500 C,K&W5s. 95 \$2000 do...... 94 \$5000 Cal So inc. 87 \$1000 Mex Cen.
Deb 10s., 101
\$1000 NY&NE 78125
\$2000 do., 2d 6s., 101
\$4000 Sonora 7s., 10378
\$2000 WisCen 1st 89 RAILROADS.
800 A, T & SF, 95½
25 Bos & Low155½
20 Bos & Me. 210
50 K C.F S & G 8
40 K C.M & Bir 54
300 Mex Cen... 1434 TELEPHONE COS.

10 Am Bell...224
25 Erie......32
100 Mexican.... 11/4

BETWEEN CALLS. RAILROADS. 100 N Y & N E 375/8 15 do...pref..115 3 Union Pac. 571/2 100 do...b3. 573/8 200 do....571/8 \$1000 Atch, T&SF \$1000 Addh,1&3F col trust 5s 92 \$5500 do.LU 7s..117 \$5000 A&Pac inc 27 \$3500 Bur&Mo 6s 200 do... 571/8 MINING COS. 21/8 300 Allouez. 21/8 50 Atlande. 15 100 Dunkin. 1 45 100 do... 150 50 Kearsarge. 71/8 25 do... 71/4 15 Quincy. 62 5 Tamarack, 159 LAND COS. \$10000 MexCenas. 66 % \$10000 do... 66 % \$245 4 p.c.scp... 70 % \$2000 NY&NE2d101 % \$3000 NM&8P7s.118 % \$1000 NM&8P7s.118 % \$5000 P&AkV7s..117 RAILROADS.

30 Bos & Low156

10 C. B & Q..1291/2

130 do........1291/4

10 do........1287/8

10 Flint & P M

pref..... 97 250 Mex Cen... 1434

#1000 Atch,T&SF col trust 5s 92 #5000 Cal So inc. 871/2 #1000 C.K&W 5s. 93 34 \$5600 do...... 95 \$2000 KC.M&B5s 94 \$1000 do..... 9378 MINING COS. 200 Allouez ... 2 200 Dunkim ... 11/2 100 Kearsarge . 71/8 100 do ... 71/4 50 Ridge ... 23/2 450 do ... 23/4 50 do ... 25/4 EAILROADS. 2 A. T&SF. 951/4 50 do...... 25 2 Tamarack.159 250 Fr Bay.... 87/8 507/8 9 do....... 38½ 100 do....... 38¼ 30 do...pref..115 MISCELLANEOUS-25 Fastman Car Heater 31/4

AFTER CALLS.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

BOSTON MARKETS.

Produce. BUTTER—The market is very steady and firm, and prices are slightly advanced and firmly maintained. There is a rather light supply of butter on the market. Initiation creamery grades are steady and there has been a good demand. There is a fair

ork extra, 12@13c \$ 16; do, We quote: New York extra, 12@13c % 10; "Syood to choice, 11@12; do, common, ...@10; "Synont extra, ...@12; do, good to choice, 10@11*/2;
to, common, 2@9. Western fine: 114/2@12; do,
ommon, 10/211*/2; Sage, extra, 15/2013*/2;
EGGS.—The market has improved slightly the past
week, as the cold weather has restricted shipments.
Demand is fair and prices have been maintained.
Quotations: Near by and Cape, ...@26; Eastern
extra, 25/2...; do, firsts, 23/2...; do, Arocstock,
23/2... N. Y. and Vt., 23/224; do, firsts, 23/2...
Michigan, extra, 23/24; do, first, 20/22;
... otations: Pea, choice Northern hand-picked, 472.75 38 bush; do, New York, hand-picked, 62.65; do, screened, \$2.1002.30; do 2ds. 472.00; Medium choice, hand-picked, \$2.500; do, screened, \$2.2002.30; Yellow Eves, \$2.5002.55; do, flat, \$2.2502.35; Red Kidsey, \$2.2502.35; do, flat, \$2.25

FISH—There has been a fairly active trade during the week on nearly all kinds of fish. Mackerel are selling only in small lots, the light supply preventing large transactions. Drv bank codfish are scarce and firm. Pickled fish are in fair demand

ventura in the second of the s

Miscellaneous.

HOPS—The market continues dull and unchanged. The demand is light and stocks very heavy. Malt is very firm and demand steady.

We quote: New York, 1887, good, 10@20c; do, 1886, good, 8@15c; do, 1885, choice, 6@8c; English, 1886, 15c; California, 1886, 10@15c; English 1886, 100; Western, 70@85.

HIDES AND SKINS—Following are the current prices: Bighaton steers, 8/4@942; New England steers, 8/84/2; do, do, cow, 7/4@74. Califskins—deacons, 30@40c; 6@64/2 hs, 70@55; 8@9hs, 90@31.00; heavy, 81.00@1.20. Galveston dry, 12@12/4c; Texas kips, 13@13/4c; Dry-salted Texas, 0@10; Buenos Ayres, 17/2@18; Calcutta slaught, cow hides, 9@11; do, dead green, 7@9; do, buffalo, 6; Sierra Leone, 20.

SALT—The market is quiet. Demand is fair and prices unchanged.
Quotations are as follows: Liverpool, in bond, hld, 81.00@1.15; do, duty paid, \$1.40@1.55; do & W th'ns, \$1.10@1.15; Liverpool, sacks, 78@85c; Cadiz, in bond, \$1.50@...; Trapani, bond, \$1.62/4; Turk's Island, hld., \$2.25@2.40.

SEEDS—The market has ruled inactive and firm. Timothy is firm at previous rates.

We quote: Clover, West, 8/884/2 \$7 fb; do, Miscellaneous.

SEED3—The market has ruled inactive and firm, Timothy is firm at previous rates.

We quote: Clover, West, 8@83/c \$\mathbb{R}\$ it do. North, 8\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^2\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^

Corn. 3%4@5%4c. @51%c. TOBACCO.—The market continues in a good healthy condition.

We quote: Havana wrappers, \$3.00@6.00; do, fine fillers, \$1.10@1.30; do, good fillers, 75c@\$1.15; Yara 1 and 11 cuts, 88@1.00; Kentucky lugs, \$5.50 @8.00; do, leaf, \$10.00@18.00; Havana s'd wr's, \$0.045; do, 2ds, 15@21; do, binders, 10@17; do, seed fill, 5@11; Conn and Mass fill, \$@12; do, binders, 13@16; do, 2ds, 13@18; do, fair wrappers, 17@22; do, fine wrappers, 22@34; Penn wrappers, 20@35. TALLOW—The market continues firm and the supplies are light. Prices are very firm. Follow-

TALLOW—The market continues firm and the supplies are light. Prices are very firm. Following are quotations:

Tallow, prime, 5@514; Country, 434@5; Bone, 4@414; house grease, 314@4; grease, tanners, 114ge; clo, chip, 114g; do, naphtha, 1; do, hard, 334ge; do, chip, 114g; do, naphtha, 1; do, hard, 334ge; dollar the state of the week have been 5173 bales domestic and 1762 bales foreign, agairst 7999 bales domestic and 407 bales foreign last week and 5723 bales domestic and 741 bales foreign for the corresponding week in 1887. WATERTOWN CATTLE MARKET.

Arrivals of live stock at Brighton and Watertown Arrivals of live stock at Brighton and Watertown for the week ending Friday, January 27:
Western eattle, 1395: Eastern cattle, 495; Northern cattle, 103. Total, 1893.
Western sheep and lambs, 7800; Eastern sheep and lambs, 190; Northern sheep and lambs, 1752.
Total, 9742.
Swine, 23,922. Veals, 295. Horses, 540.
Prices of beef cattle per hundred pounds, dressed weight, ranged from \$4.00 to \$7.621/2.
PRICES OF WESTERN CATTLE.
Extra quality. \$5.50 @6.00
First quality. \$5.50 @6.00
First quality. \$5.00 @5.371/2.
Second quality. \$3.75 @4.25
Poorest grade coarse oxen, bulls, etc. 3.00 @3.821/2.
PRICES OF HIDES, TALLOW, SKINS, &0.

PRICES OF HIDES, TALLOW, SKINS, &C.

Cents 7 ib.

Brighton hides. 3 @04-5

Brighton tail'w. 33-4 @

Country hides. 5 @04-5

Country hides. 5 @04-5

Country Life W. 13-4 @24-4

Calfskins. 6 @7

[Detroit Free Press.] "Bub, did you find a quarter here?" he asked of a little chap leaning against a lampost at the post office corner. "Naw! Did vou drop one?"

"I think I did."

"Well, you orter know I didn't find it. If I had I'd have been a mile off by this time. Us boys never take chances of the owner coming back." You Don't Mean Susan B., Do You?

provided for had I planned for the avalanche to come. There was a lean-to at the backend of the hut, and I looked into this to find it full of fuel. I felt mu h more hopeful after I had taken the inventory, for I could not help but feel that it would be long before I saw daylight again.

For several hours after the accident the cabin sent forth suspicious sounds. The snow was settling and packing above it and rafters and logs cracked and snapped in a way to keep me on thorns. If the weight on the roof proved too great, I should be crushed or smothered the moment it fell in. It was after 3 o'clock in the afternoon before I felt safe. But very little snow had come down the chimney. I reasoned from

UNDER THE SNOW.

Five Weeks Shutt Ont From the Outside World.

Excited Feety Feet Booy is a Transc.

One Nothern World.

From Weeks—Shutt Ont From the Outside World.

Excited Feety Feet Booy is a Transc.

One Nothern World.

From Weeks—Shutt Ont From the Outside World.

Excited Feety Feet Booy is a Transc.

One Nothern World.

From Weeks—Shutt Ont From the Outside World.

In work world.

In world world.

In wor

deen, and I was compelled to wait two days more before I could get away. Then the weather changed to colder, and I got down to Virginia City. It was nearly a month later before we could get at the bodies I knew were under the snow. The hermit had been caughtin the edge of the rush, and k lled by being dashed against the rocks. His body was carried across the frozen creek to the edge of a thicket, and such clothing as still clung to it was in shreds and tatters. They had known of the avalanche both above and below, and had given me up for lost. As near as the men could judge the snow above me was 40 feet deep, and no one had any idea that the cabin had been spared. That I came out of it alive was simply the luck which, strangely enough, saves a man now and then from the open jaws of death.

Secretary of the property of t

ber's Forceful Kick.

How Mr. Williams Was Persuaded to Become Unanimous.

[New York World.] Mr. Cyanide Whiffles, chairman of the committee on Jack Pots, limit and strad-dles, submitted his report on Saturday evening. It was read twice, according to rule, and Elder Jubilee Anderson was about to move its acceptance when Mr. Tooter Williams arose, leaned in a graceful position against the mantel, crossed his legs, let his left hand drop n the manner best calculated to show his new amethyst ring to advantage, and bestowed upon the company an affable and impressive smile.
'De geneiman f'um Twonny-forth street's

got de flo'," said Rev. Thankful Smith, who was presiding, and was always austere and parliam ntary on such oc as ons. "Huh!" remarked Frofessor Smith, tak-ing a careful survey of Mr. Williams' feet, he's allus got mos' of de flo'."
Mr. Williams took no notice of this gibe,

out continued to smile in a promising and benignant manner. "Ef de genelman's got any motion, let her move," said Rev. Thankful Smith, who was growing somewhat impatient. "'Pears like some moke membahs o' dis yar club hain't got no idee dat de clock's wound up 'n we hain't got mo'n fo' hours ter prick our teeth befo' suppah," he added, in a fine

zibbited in dese rooms, the club'll notify de membahs ter keep off. De reporte am 'cepted, an' de meetin' will"—

"Kin l arst a queshion o' priv'lidge?" inquired Mr. Williams in a soft voice, breaking the silence for the first time.

"Cer'niy,' replied Rev. Thankful Smith, affably, but with some little a sterity.

Mr. Williams smiled again. including every countenance in the company in the bestowal of his assuring glance, and artfully held the amethyst ring in a new light, so that its purple and magnificent ray smote Mr. Cyanide Whitles. Then he recomposed himself in an Apollo Belvedere attitude, and thus, in a low, sweet voice, responded:
"De Thomps'n Street Pokah Club knows"

attitude, and thus, in a low, sweet voice, responded:
"De Thomps'n Street Pokah Club knows dad I hain't no kickah,'n dar hain't no membah whad razzles wif he luck mo' reckerless dan me."
"Dasso," ec oed Professor Brick, who was liberally inclined to favor Mr. Williams.
"But," continued Mr. Williams, lifting his forefinger and shaking it so the amethyst fairly stupefied Elder Jubi ee Anderson, "dar am a rule parsea ternight by de gemmen on de kummittee, whad I 'spicions am meant pussonall fer me."
A dead silence, broken only by the labored meant pussonall fer me."
A dead silence, broken only by the labored breathing of Mr. Cyanide Whifles, was the

A dead whither, cyanide Whithes, was the only response.

"Dad rule," pursued Mr. Williams, "am dis." Here he picked the report from the nerveless fingers of the chairman and read:
"Rule fo'ty-to'. When a membah hez busted hes'f outen cash he mus' pud up he watch or odder c'lat'ral, 'n no sayin' 'I'm shy fo' chips." er "I owe seben," er "lemme dat stack till after de draw," is goin' down wif dis club arter de 'doption o' dis rule.
"Poke, pay er buss." am de rule."
"Je-so." assented Rev. The nkful Smith, at whose suggestion the rule was passed.
"Well," sa d Mr. Williams, 'I hant, 'sputin' dat de rule am squar, 'n dar's mo' money in de cash game dan in playin' bizzards 'n bettin' wind—"
"Dasso," assented Professor Brick, who had held seven of Mr. William's I O Us me months.

In the professor Brick, who all held seven of Mr. William's IO Us must months.

"Bud." sad Mr. Williams, fixing a dignified and penetrating glower upon the professor, "ef de word of a genelman"—here he twiddled the amethyst ring some more ter be taken no moi in dis club, den in hez de honah"—here he fayored that a comm' yander?

"In the professor Brick, who is full using a dignified and penetrating glower upon the professor, "ef de word of a genelman"—here he taken no moi in dis club, den in hez de honah"—here he fayored that you greend chairman with "ef de word of a genelman haint gwine ter he taken no moi in dis club, den I hez de honah"—here he favored the reverend chairman with a courtly bow—"I hez de honah ter offah my resign." Here Mr. Williams extracted a nickel-plated box of great brilliancy from an ins de pocket, drew forth a cigarette, lighted it gracefully, and with great dexterity blew a dense cloud into the countenance of Elder Jubilee Anderson, who never used tobacco in any forn and considered cigarettes rank noison.

poison.

The reverend chairman wiped his specta-

How to kiss a woman.

A Boy's Directions for Extracting the Honey from Labial Flowers.

[Barboursville (Ky.) News.]

There is a boy connected with this office who mixes the ink for the rollers and does the useful generally, who claims to be able to give points to anybody in the art of kissing. The following is the result of his mature experience: Never kiss a young girl if she doesn't want you to. The main ingredient that makes kissing endurable is a willingness on the part of the female. If it deepens into anxiety, so much the better,

The lady turned red in the face, and, with an innocent smile, answered:
"I don't like to—but—I have a ticket, sir."
"Well, well: you must let me see your ticket, and don't keep other passengers waiting," remarked the brakemar, a little impatiently. The young lady placed her foot on the step of the car and drew out from one of her black hose a coupon ticket.

woman ever looks well thater such circumstances.

Having unbuttoned her wrap she reaches for the purse. Of course she knows where it s, but the contortions of her face while the ungloved hand is searching for the purse is not such as the limners give to the beloved disciple.

When she has brought forth the purse she drops the mitt from her mouth, takes a bill from the purse and places that where

rabbit,' says I, 'is more th'n I kin state at the present writin',' says I.

"But, Peleg, it wa'n't nuther a barbeque nor a raw bolt. We not he excitement over the 'pearance o' the two rabbits in the ring had settled down, the gether n' o' snakes scattered a little, an' a sasy-lookin' ratter, young an' ch pper, kim for'ard, an' a shiny black snake, bizger th'n the rattler, kim to the front at the same time. Then th' were another big time, hotter'n t'other uns, over these two snakes, an' two or three fights during the di-cussion.

"Jeewhizz!' I says to myself, 'I guess them two snakes is gointer bolt them rabbits on a bet,' I says.

Exciting Debate Resulting from a Member's Forceful Kiek

Grangers in East Tennessee—It Hit THOMPSON STREET POKER

the mitt was. Then she finds a silver dollar, and this she tries to locate beside the bill, thus creat ng the impression that she is trying to convert her mouth into a receptacle for the surplus.

Then she takes the money out of her mouth, places it in the purse, closes it, puts it back in her pocket, buttons her wrap, puts on the mitt, takes the other one off, and finds a nickel stored in the end of it.

But With Dollars.

Grangers in East Tennessee-It Hit Them Hard.

sitting on a log waiting for their first glimpse of a railroad train. The station agent, with an air of great importance, ap-Sid Mayo (addressing agent)—How long, you reckon. 'fo' that thing'll git here?

Agent (looking at his watch)-In a few minutes. All you've got to do is to be patient. You have waited a good while, I know; but remember the old Chinese proverb that says, "He who has waited long has learned to wait longer."

John Fulgum—But it don't 'low that the feller that's waited long has l'arned ter wait allus. Boys, tell you whut's a fack, I don't b'l'eve the blame thing ken git here no-

bireve the blame thing ken git here nohow.

Ben Horn—But you must rickoleck,
Uncle John, that she's got steam.
Fulgum—I know all about that, but
natur' tells me that lessen she's got hosses
hitched ter her she kann't git over the hill.
Steam's all right in its place, gentlemen,
but steam will have a putty hard time
a-liftin', aron contrapshun over a mountain.
I know that I've got ez good a yoke uv
steers ez the next man, an' I know it bushed
'em mightly ter pull a empty wag.n up that
mountain.
Luke Brizentine—Yas, but Uncle Fulgum,
they didn't have a Yankee a .rivin' 'em
They say a Yankee has got a holt uv that
ingine.

Fulgum—Yas, an' ole natur's got a holt uv that hill. Gentlemen, I like ter hear folks talk s nse, but I don t courage nobody in talkin' nonsense. What do you think uv

our teeth befo' suppah." he added, in a fine in tow of sarcrsm.

Still Mr. Williams continued to smile, and by a slight, lateral movement of the hand, caused a streak of light from the amethyst ring to enter and dazzle Mr. Gus Jöhnson's eye.

Rev. Mr. Smith smote the table with his gavel, and with such violence that Elder Jubilee Anderson, who had been plunged in a reverie, leaped to his feet in a congestive chill.

"I calls de genelman ter ordah!" he said steinly. "Wen 10-cent freaks wanter be zibbited in dese rooms, the club'll notify de meetin' will"—

"Kin l arst a queshion o' priv'lidge?" inquired Mr. Williams in a soft voice, break-inguired Mr. Williams in a soft voice, break-ingui

had broke loose down in the boyle settlement. Some uv the preachers 'lowed that the ole man had come sho' nuf, an' the w min wuz a-p. ayin' an' beggin' the Lord not ter let the ole man tote 'em off. Airter while some smart men went down thar an' 'vestigated an' they came back with a whoop, they did, an 'lowed the old feller wuz thar. Then the folks drapped on their knees an' werried an' prayed an' little chillun cried an' howled, bat putty soon some fool feller that ever'body uster laugh at foun' that ole Nick airter all wa'n't nuthin' but a crazy nigg r. So now, boys, it don't make no diffunce who has seed these here steam kyars, an' it don't make no diffunce how much priparation they make fur em, I ain't goin' ter b'l'eve it till I 'vestergate.

Ben Horn—Thar's allus time enough ter be slo v in b'l'evin' uv s ch matters, I kin tell you, an' I don't know but Uncle Fulgum is about right. Whose hoss is that stompin' 'roun' down yander?

Fulgum—It's my ole mar'. Jes' let her alone, fur she ain't goin' ter leave me. Let her n bole aroun' an' git all she ken. Speakin' about them kyard, w'y, gentlemen, our daddies wuz ez smart ez these here young chaps is today, an' our daddies didn't make no ngines; an' my daddy, w'y, he could out box an' out-rassle any man in the county. Say, mister (to station agent), whicher way?

Agent—Just going to take down that flag, for as there's no one here to get on, and as there is a considerable of a grade beyond here there is no use of the tram stopping at this place. I thought! heard her whistle down the road.

Fulgum—Yas, an' you'll hear her holler 'fore he gits up that mountain.

Ben Horn—Let alone puttin' an' blowin. Sid Mayo—An' a scratchin' uv grave! like a keered wolf.

Luke Brizentine—An' a fa!lin' back like a lame steer; but spozen she do git here, Uncle Fulgum?—Issen, boys! Whut on 'arth is that a comm', yaviler!

(the engine knocks the old mare off the track, and, with a shriek, rushes on. The men, after recovering from their tright, gather about the old mare.)

Fulgum — Gentlemen, he'p me turn her over. Dinged ef.she ain't dead! Wush 1'd a had my gun. 1'd a shot the kyar through an' through. An' is this the thing that the Yankees fetches down here ter destroy a man's prospecks with? Ef I don't sue the gover'ment I'm a 'possum. Boys, I'll be blamed ef she didn't come.

An Alarm Clock Under the Sofa. [Albany Journal.]
A mother on Madison avenue lately re-

quested her daughter, who is just approaching womanhood, to give her beau a hint that she must not sit up later than 10 o'clock. This the girl was reluctant to do but her little brother threatened that un less she did he would open the parlor door and announce the maternal edict. The sister supposed that she had put a quietus omher brother by reminding him of his playing hookey and forging his mother's name to excuses from school to go skating, not forgetting to mention the little riding whip his mamma kept in her room. All whip his mamma kept in her room. All this, however, was not enough to keep the youth from g tting even with sis's beau for not giving him anything at Christmas.

The other evening he got an alarm clock with a tell as loud as the gong on the "Brooklyn Bridge" bob, and placed it under the sofa where his sister and her betrothed were to do their spooning. The hands were pointed at 10. The unsuspecting girl heard the tick, but took it to be her lover's Waterbury. He was just tickling her ear with a yarn about a horse his papa was go ng to buy when the gong sounded. There was a pause—and then, as though understanding the meaning, he grabbed his hat and never stopped running until he struck the door stoop, when he flew. The boy had iced the steps.

[Arkansaw Traveler.]
On a Kentucky stock farm. Father (to his boys)—You trifling rascals, don't you know better than to play on Sunday? Don't you know that this is the Lord's day?. And didn't I tell you that I'd whip you if I ever caught you playing on the Sabbath?

in', pap."

Father—What were you doing?

Boy—W'y, we wuz breakin' uv a mule colt, an' he flung black Bob, an' kicked yaller Joe, an' run agin the fence with Abe, an' tramped on Bill, an' bit Harry, but I rid him.

him.

Father (with enthusiasm) — You did!
Good for you. Rid him, eh? Wall, come
in all hands, now and lissen to old Brother
Brentwood pray, and then you may go out
and ride him ag'in. But I hearn you holerin' like you was after a rabbit.

Boy—We tied a tin bucket to old Hil-Boy—We tied a tin bucket to old Hilliard's dog's tail, an' our dog jumped on him an' chawed him.

Father—Good! Chawed him, eh? Haw, haw! Come on in now, boys, an' hear Brother Brentwood, an' then ketch the colt.

Bet a dollar I can ride him myself.

He Couldn't Understand Women. [Kansas City Times.]
There was a little incident on a cable line

car yesterday morning that made all on board laugh. There was such a touch of humor in it and so much human nature that the mirth was as free and spontaneous as the rippling murmur of a brook. The car as the rippling murmur of a brook. The car had just stopped at the Priests of Pallas Hall and a large, genial-faced, jovial kind of a man assisted a lady to all ght. As the car started again he rather earnestly remarked:
"Now there goes my wife to hear Sam Jones tell her of her faults." Then after an impressive pause. "Yet when I try to tell her of them at home there is a terrible racket. I can't understand women."

[New York Sun.] Christian Scientist—Have you ever tried

The Little Girl who Anticipated the Plumber's Visits.

[Opie P. Read in Arkansaw Traveller.]
[Scene, station on new railroad in East
Tennessee. Sid Mayo, Luke Brizentine,
old Uncle John Fulgum and Ben Horn are

When Josephine was 3 she declared she had rather be an old maid or a widow than go to the high school to say Irish. When the water hydrants were being set she called them "tyrants."

Ethel, aged 4, slept one morning later than usual, and told mamma she found she "had some more sleepiness, and so slept it Little Paul wanted creaking shoes to

wear, so that when his teacher scolded he 'could creak and not hear her." When little David was playing, and every thing went wrong with him, he would sw ar in this way, "dam God."
Gloucester, Dec. 1. MRS. J. M. O.

Gail and the Lightning Bug. My little five-year-old boy had a great fear of what we call devil's darningneedles. One Sunday his Sabbath school lesson was about evil spirits. "Mamma," said he, "what is an evil spirit? Is it a devil's darning-needle?" Then he was told by a boy that when his

grandpa died he left him money. He wanted to know how much. I ma'e no answer. "Then," said he, "do you think he left me a dollar? If he did it won't last long if I have got to give a penny to the Sabbath school every Sunday.

An Interesting Query.

Our little boy, 6 years old, was sent to school last week for the first time, and on his return home asked his papa: "Who taught the first man his letters?" Boston, Dec. 7. Woman's Rights in the Lord's Prayer.

A little 5 year old boy, at the close of his prayer the other night, looked up and said:
"Mamma, why don't I sometimes say 'A woman' instead of 'Amen'?" A little boy who had removed from one

city to ano her, was invited to a child's party. After playing games a very short time Robbie asked when the party was "going to begin," when his teacher explained to him that it had begun, that the games were a part of the party. "Well." said he, in a very disconsolate tone, "where I lived before we always had ice-cream when the party begins."

Two little boys in Columbus, O., were dear friends and playfellows, attended the same kindergarten, and were once heard by their teacher at the time of a presidential election in the following conversation:

"Say. Johnnie, I don't like to have you a Of lovers who have no faith to prove, Democrat. I lke you ever so much, and now what makes you a Democrat?"

Of readers who have no task for heeding, But read from the sheer, sweet love of rea

Willie answered after a moment: "Well, Johnnie, my father's left handed; but I MRS, A. A. F.

Cambridge, Nov. 28. Fears Realized, A friend of mine, mother of two children, one 2 years of age and the other 4, was greatly worried about the youngest, who was quite sick. One day while tending the little one she burst out crying. The elder child said: "What's 'oo eving for. God is going to take little brother away. Just then the door bell rang and the child clasped his little hands and says: "Here tums dod, mamma, here tums dod to take

Cold Water, Mich., Jan. 8.

A Poor Little Thing in Trouble. There lives in Leominster, on Central street, a rather nervous four-year-old girl who could never sleep unless the room was dimly lighted. One night recently the lamp became extinguished and she called loudly for her mother, who asked what was the matter. She said, between sobs: "The light is out, and I can't see whether

my eyes are open or not." PHEBE SOMERS. Leominster, Mass., Nov. 30.

Asked and Received. Elsie's mother remarked one day that she

always asked her papa and uncle for candy and peanuts when they came home. Little Elsie, not quite 3, was standing by, seem ingly paying no attention. Demurely she remarked: "And I get them, too." Everett, Nov. 21. Why Edna Punished Herself.

Little Edna was visiting last summer at her grandmother's in Maine. She had been in the habit of going to the barn where the men were getting in hay, and jumping from the half-filled haymow to the barn floor, and, as she was the smallest of the children. her grandmother had forbidden her going there for fear she might get hurt. One day she disobeyed her grandmother's injun tion and went to the barn, where her grand mother found her and led her home. the way they passed the chicken yard where an old hen was tied to a post by a The Leader of the Boys—We wa'n't playstrong cord, and grandmother said: "If my pap."

Eather—What were you doing? to tie her as I did the old hen yonder.' Edna looked very sober and promised not to run away again and she kept her promise for a week or more, but one day they heard the child crying lustily and all ran out to see what was the matter. They found little Edna sitting on the ground with the cord tied round her ankle and genuine tears rolling down her little face. When asked what was the matter she replied.

"Oh, danma, I runned away, but I tum wight back, and I had to tie mineself just like de old settin' hen. tause mine was a naughty dirl." Edna had a little playmate, a fat, chubby

little fellow named Moses. One day she left her playthings and went to her mother's room, but soon returned with her new white dress partly on and the sash that was pinned to it dragging on the floor. "Why, Edna," exclaimed her mother 'what mischief are you into now?' "Oh, nuffin, mamma; only Moses tome to see me and I fought I'd dess up.'

"No. I didn't come to see you, neither," said little Moses, drawing his sleeve across his nose.
"Well, I don't tare, I looks pitty all de

same," said little Edna as she flirted out of the room. She was walking with her aunt in the

lane and, seeing some chips, stopped and filled her apron. "What are you going to do with them?" said her aunt. "Oh. I'se doin' to get papa's supper; do you know auntie, I'se passionately fond ob flowers, berries and kindling wood." GUSTIE F. HOWE. Wareham, Mass., Jan. 8.

Told of a Young Logician. From the mouth of our young hopeful of

they?" I said. "Oh, onions and solema tunes," he said. When we were bound home in one of the mail steam ships he was eating some cake and said, "Mother, I am eating chicken."
"No," I said, "that is not true." "Yes it is." said he "Didn't you tell me that there were eggs in this cake?" "Yes," said I.
"Well, didn't you tell me there was chickens in the eggs?" "Yes," said I. "Well, then, there are chickens in this cake then,

and I am eating chicken.' He was playing with his little cousin and he said: "Come, Florrie, let's eat all grand-ma's mince-pies; then I will put on a tall hat and a collar and we will go see J.

Plymouth, Dec. 6.

White Wings. A little girl of this place was lying on the floor and making her arms go, and when her grandma asked her what she was doing she said: "I was spreading out my white wings to sail home to thee." R. F. Lewiston, Dec. 18.

BRIC-A-BRAC.

Upon a Winter Morning. (Maybury Fleming in Scribner's Magazine.) When hoary frost doth shroud the grass, And bare death sitteth in the trees, And life is come to sorry pass, And morning lacketh drowsy bees-

Then think I of my lady's mouth. And of the violets in her eyes: So, roses warm the wintry drouth, And death, by thinking of her, dies Content vs. Discontent.

[A. W. R. in February Century.] One, satisfied with what must be her lot— Twas not a corner lot—serenely meant Never to wander from her humble cot, Made beautiful by wise and sweet conten

And one, dissatisfied with all he had. Roved from his place into the world's mad whif What did he find? Well, it was not so bad— The fellow found that cottage and that girl. Jacqueminot.

[Bessie Chandler in American Magazine.] Who is there now knows aught of his story? What is left of him but a name?— Of him who shared in Napoleon's glory, And dreamed that his sword had won him hi

Ah! the fate of a man is past discerning! Little did Jacqueminot suppose. At Austerlitz or at Moscow's burning, That his fame would rest in the heart of a rose!

The Point of View.

'By Jove," says young Witless, "these girls are so stunning,
To wed at least half of them I am inclined; But, although I'm not lacking in courage or cur This deuced proposing's not easy, I find."

"It's as easy as lying," old Dazzle explains,
"When a follow's on sentiment's summit:
The difficult thing in my social campaigns
Is how in the world to keep from it." The Organ Crinder.

(The Other Side of the Question.)
[E. W. S. in Life.]
I bore it with exasperation, That organ-grinder's din:

Most dismal sound in all creation, A music that's a sin!

But when I went with spirit groaning, And accents wild, though sad, Beseeching him to stop that droning, Or he would have me mad, He stayed his crank, and stared in wonder,

Indignant cap-a-pie;
"It makes you crazy, does it! Thunder!
What d'ye think of me?" A Day in Winter. [Orelie Key Beil in February Century.] How could one live through a day like this,

Sweet! were one not with his books or in love? But read from the sheer, sweet love of reading "Well, I don't know, Willie, unless it's because my father's a Democrat; so I've got to be one, haven't I?" he asked.

The sun is dead, and the clouds hang low, And the winds are weeping a dirge. What though? My life is full: in my heart I know

On thy lips from mine. Oh, how could one live through a day like this, Sweet! were one not with his books or in love?

Why Is It? We spent the summer by the sea, Together gayly swam and flirted; But, if her buttoned bodice slipped, A glimpse of snowy shoulders showing, She'd quickly pin the place that ripped,

While blushes on her face were glowing. Tonight I take her to the ball. She cometh down—a dream elysian As bare as Eve's before the fall Her shoulders are, a lovely vision. Enchained, I gaze from head to foot Beneath her soft skirts' silly laces

There peeps a dainty little boot; She draws it back—how red her face is! Mabel. [Clinton Scollard.] I wonder, just a tiny bit As I see Mabel thoughtful sit
Beside the table,
What she would do, the merry miss,

If I should steal from her a kiss; To me it would be perfect bliss— But what to Mabel? Her ear is pink as mother pearl, Is straying vagrant; Her silken lashes curve a-down And veil her eyes of bonnie brown— The perfume from her dainty gown

Is faintly fragrant. How easy round her chair to slip And kiss her tempting ruby lip!
Yet-would I rue it?
What is that saying, apt, tho' old? A winning knight must needs be bold! And maiden Mabel could not scold,

Love on Skates. [Town Topics.]*
At graceful Gracie skaters stare, So captivating; And I, entranced, beheld her glide Over the icy surface wide, Evoking plaudits from each side, As she went skating.

My pace, compared to hers, was slow, But patience brings reward, we know-I reached her, and in accents low And hesitating,

I murmured, "Daring it may seem To ask such happiness supreme, But tell me, o'er Life's troubled stream Shall we go skating?"

She blushed, but didn't seem afraid: A smile upon her features played, A pensive smile, as if the maid Was meditating.
And then she spoke, "But tell me all—Your income's large?" I answered. "Small," "Ah, then," she laughed, "for fear we fall, We won't go skating!'

Disillusion. Upon the porch, this evening late, Miss Ingenue and I await
The dance's ending;
Our converse lightly ebbs and flows, Our hands may touch, perhaps, who knows I only see the blush that glows, Its beauty lending

And then my arm about her waist Is placed exactly to my taste,
Without objection—
Except a wriggle now and then, Especially at moments when
The movements of our fellow-men
Forbade inspection.

I whisner to her as I lean. Sly sentences that little mean, But worded neatly; She answers not, but quite content,

And-slumbers sweetly.

I take my rights, and with a kiss, She murmurs "Harry!"

My pleasure's spoiled. It now would seem
I've furnished matter for a dream, Of which another gets the cream-No more I'll tarry.

The drowsy maiden I awake; She's left, as hasty leave I take, All unprotected.
I'm desillusione, 'tis true;
I haven't found Miss Ingenue So very "fresh," and "green," and "new,"

OUR NATION.

The Young People's Political History of the United States.

President Washington's Second Term.

Citizen Genet and the French Revolution.

General Wayne's War with the Indians.

Jay and His Mission England.

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CHAPTER II.

[WRITTEN BY GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.] | name of Louisiana, and this stood across

GAINST his desire the Mississippi river, which was the only and his private inter- outlet for the increasing commerce of our ests, President Wash- Western districts, divided from the East as ington was persuaded they were by 100 miles of high and steep to take a second term mountains which had no other roads across of office and was them than military or Indian trails. again unanimously elected, the number of electoral votes running up to 130 by the addition of newStates and though there was a contest for the vice presidency, John Adams was re-elected to that office by 73

votes, Governor George Clinton of New York receiving

many students of our history that Wash ington made a personal mistake when he yielded to pressure and ran for a second term, and, frequently since, candidates like Greeley, Hayes and Cleveland have made the issue that one term was the proper limit. Had the president retired on the 4th of March, 1793-each term commencing i one of the odd years, and each election for

the presidency being held in one of the numbered years -he would have saved but probably the afflictions of his second term recommend his human character to us more than all the rest of his life, for it shows us a man of sensibility, so desirous t trouble of any other character, and yet none of his opponents or critics ever found him wanting in courage and justice.

He commenced this term at the age of

61. He had the same cabinet as at the commencement, with the addition of a postmaster-general, Timothy Pickering, an old Massachusetts soldier who was settled in Pennsylvania. Jefferson, however, retired near the close of the first year of the sec-

the war minister, Oliver Wolcott of Con-necticut the secretary of the treasury, with the duties of which he had been familiar from the outset, and Joseph Habersham



CITIZEN GENET, THE FRENCH MINISTER

of Georgia was made the second post tioned here that they may not be required in the course of the narrative of this event

Nearly all the events of Washington's first term had been domestic, such as treat es and wars with the Indians, the mation of new political divisions in the West and South, and the passage of laws and institutions, in which the president as a signer of all acts and his cabinet the originator of many of them, held a law-

giver's part. But the French revolution had now reached that stage when its collisions affected the whole world; and though our

The word Democrat, adopted from the French societies of that time, now began to be applied to political societies in the American cities which took the side of the French.

In Philadelphia Genet had opened again to American commerce the profitable business of the French, West India Islands and the Philadelphia merchants were desirous to take advantage of this. Consequently Philadelphia, which had long been devoted to



THE MOB BURNING JOHN JAY IN EFFIGY.

masive pen, and was in the habit of adopt- our country. His pacific suasive pen, and was in the nation adopting classical signatures in his unofficial pubbut poorly returned by England, which lications, made a defence of the president's issued an "order-in-council" toward proclamation of neutrality, and Madison, at the close of 1793, ordering her cruisers to Jefferson's instigation, answered it in the stop any neutral vessels trading with France

expressed his indignation at the way in great fleet against the French West Indies, which he was personally attacked for seeking to keep the country out of the passions where the slaves had been manumitted. Congress became immensely excited and sufferings of a distant conflict. He and his cabinet were firm but quiet, and they lish parties there began to make speeches The political party which looked upon wrote to the French government to recall with sympathy, as struggling

their obnoxious minister.

About that time the faction called the Girondists in France, to which Genet was attached, was murdered on the guillotine order about interrupting French commerce,

the president, began to show signs of a divided interest, and the politics of Pennsylvania were affected by the French issue. Hamilton, who had a powerful and per- nations, and have no European politics in ame anonymous way.

Washington, who had not desired his office,

At the same time the English launched a

> Congress became immensely excited at against each other and the galleries undertook to applaud, but they were sternly or-

by the Jacobins, and Genet feared to go and Washington now decided to send a special minister to England to bring about a a judicious marriage in this country with treaty with that country and avert another the daughter of Governor Clinton, and dis-



OUR FIRST NAVY-THE CONSTITUTION.

ists continued to be a respectable, and in New England a powerful party, until the second war with England in 1812, when the wrote to him as secretary of state in a way might have extirpated us as a nation. unpatriotic measures of some of that party to reobtain the confidence of Washington toward our imperiled country led to its absorption into one or the other of the new

GENERAL WAYNE.

against the monarchical powers of Europe.

took the name of Republican and main-

livided, one portion of it becoming the

National Republicans or Whigs, and the

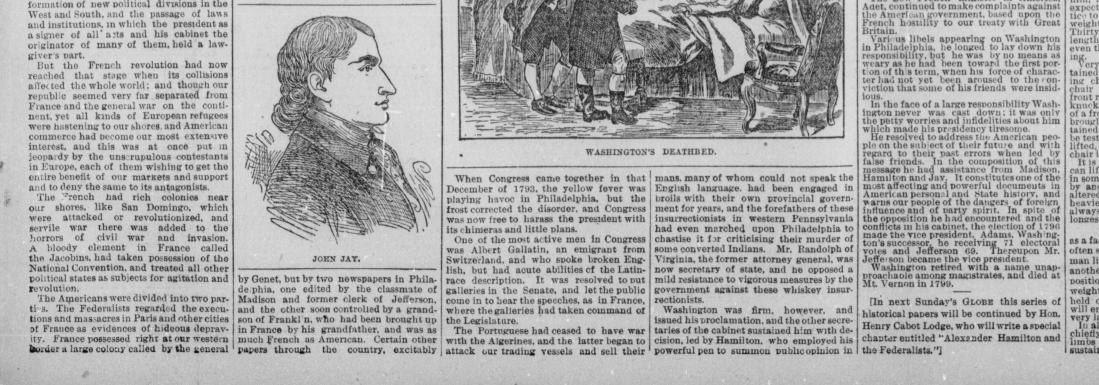
other portion the Democrats. The Federal-

tained that name till about 1824, when it

ecause we had a treaty with France by which her privateers and prizes had been his method of marching from the Ohio, allowed to shelter in our ports. Washingon had gone to Mount Vernon after his strongholds on the lakes. These instrucnauguration and he hastened back to tions show that Washington was an accom Phi adelphia, the capital, and called his cabinet together; they resolved to issue a military genius, and probably the only man proclamation of neutrality in the pending war. Congress was not then in session, having expired, as it always does, at the united States, composed of hardly three instants. Jefferson and Randolph in the cabinet were rather disposed to give France established forts and finally routed the Intoward Philadelphia. Some of these priva-teers were filled up with American crews had brought him over, sailed from Charlestown to Philadelphia and took prizes on the way and brought them right up to the American capital. This proceeding, unless honest British debts. Jefferson resigned in the midst of these perplexities, and left American capital. This proceeding, unless oring on war with England and her allies. dent received him in a very different tone from the speeches he had heard in the feverish towns southward, and Genet obected to a bust of the king of France, the ld commander-in-chief of Washington during our revolution, which stood in the presilent's hallway. Party spirit took hold of Genet and en-

couraged him to be arrogant with the presi dent and his cabinet, and he almost immediately asked for the remainder of the national debt to the French, which amounted to nearly \$2,500,000. When the president issued a proclama-

tion of neutrality he was not only attacked



and the public. Jefferson then resigned. The Americans were incensed at the Brit- upon this mission, but the Virginia memish for holding on to several military posts near the close of the first year of the second term, and Hamilton remained in office only two years of this term, going out nearly at the same time with Secretary of the declaration of war by came news of the declaration of war by the first posts the Indians made war upon the Americans, and the inference was that their boldness had been stimulated by the came news of the declaration of war by the came news of the declaration of war by the came news of the declaration of war by the came news of the declaration of war by the came news of the declaration of war by the came news of the declaration of war by the came news of the declaration of war by the came news of the declaration of war by the came news of the declaration of war by the came news of the declaration of war by the came news of the declaration of war by the came news of the declaration of war by the came news of the declaration of war by the came news of the declaration of war by the came news of the declaration of war by the came news of the declaration of war by the came news of the declaration of war by the came news of the declaration of war by the came news of the declaration of war by the came news of the declaration of war by the came news of the declaration of war by the came news of the declaration of war by the came news of the declaration of war by the came news of the declaration of war by the came news of the declaration of war by the came news of the declaration of war by the came news of the declaration of war by the came news of the declaration of war by the came news of the declaration of war by the came news of the declaration of war by the came news of the declaration of war by the came news of the declaration of war by the came news of the declaration of war by the came news of the declaration of war by the came news of the declaration of war by the came news of the declaration of war by the came news of the declaration of war by the came news of the declaration of war by the came news of the declaration of war by the came news of Genet arrived in America as the minister to the Western lakes. In front of these his chief justice, John Jay, from the bench France against England. This made white enemy. Washington, determined not dant experience in the country of any of our to lose a second army in the West, gave

General Wayne explicit instructions about where Cincinnati now stands, to the Indian thousand men, but re-enforced by Kentucky volunteers, marched into the Indian land, net were rather disposed to give France the benefit of the existing treaties.
Genet, however, came on from Charlesform S.C., making speeches and issuing the contract of the Cherokees in Tennessee and Georgia gress and were to be collected by the only town S.C., making speeches and issuing the charles and Washington thus had hostilivered to the collected by the only the charles and the collectors of the Cherokees in Tennessee and Georgia gress and were to be collected by the only the charles are the charles and the charles are the char

seaboard to contend with. In addition to offices and homes, but the mail was stopped this, Massachusetts and Georgia refused to and opened that citizens might be perse-British vessels in our rivers and bays and obey the mandates of the Supreme Court, and the government of the results of the supreme court, and the Virginians were excited against in the midst of those rude Scotch Irishmen Washington's administration because the United States Court at Richmond had de- beyond the Susquehanna and on the Pennclared illegal the State statutes repudiating Washington to face the situation with some of the signs of age already appearing in his

appeared from all public affairs of every the former war of seven or eight years Washington desired to send Alexande bers, headed by James Monroe, oppose Hamilton, and Washington resolved to take

> and send him upon this delicate errand.
>
> Jay had Washington's absolute confi dence, and, besides, he had the most abundiplomatists since the death of Franklin. having been at work among the different nations of Europe during most of our conflict for independence. He was a gentle-man whose address, as well as his Christian character, made it possible that he could get easier access to British statesmen than the best of our mere politicians. Without resigning his office Mr. Jay accepted the responsibility and was confirmed by the

surrection broke out in western Pennsylvania against paying the whiskey taxes, or and other settlers who lived in the region sylvania waters of the Ohio.

Pennsylvania had long been a disorderly State through her components of society being so diverse in race, religion and political views. North Irish Presbyterians, English and Welsh Quakers and Protestant Ger-



crews and passengers, and this was attributed by some to English influence over finch, and called upon Pennsylvania, Vir-

the military show that before Washingto got farther than Cumberland in Maryland the insurrection was over, and it had a powerful influence to strengthen the general government, particularly as at the same time the Ohio Indians were beaten and pursued up to the guns of the British fort on the Maumee. The insurrection had cost the young government about \$1,200. 000, and a loan of \$2,000,000 had to be authorized.

Insurrection was not partly political in its origin, to break down Washington's cabinet; it was at the close of this insurrection when the government was everywhere tri umphant and its moral power felt by the remote and wild borderers, that Hamilton and Knox retired from the cabinet.

Immediately another tremendous excitement arose from the publication of the treaty Chief Justice Jay had made in England. Lord Grenville had met him there rather coldly but had be not him there rather coldly, but had been softened by the American statesman's unreserved and sin cere address. Jay had said to him in effect "Let us forget that we are diplomatists or ministers, and only consider that we are parts of the same race of people who would rather do justice than violence to each

It was necessary for Mr. Jay to abate some of the American demands, the princi pal one of which was that slaves who had followed the British from their masters during the revolution should be paid for The admiration of slavery was not so uni was stickled for like some others of more equity. The British government had never been in the habit of giving up its allies to their enemies, and when the slaveholding interest, a portion of which had been in debt to English merchants for a long time, found that their debts were not to be offset by these slave claims, they became really infuriated.

On every side the treaty was attacked and Senator Mason of Virginia, in violation of the seal of secrecy, gave one of the news-papers an abstract of it so that the public might tear it to pieces before the Senate



WASHINGTON'S HOME AT MOUNT VERNON.

ington was about to nominate Rutledge for chief justice of the Supreme Bench. The anti-treaty feeling ran so high that Jay was ner is to place one hand upon the waist, burned in effigy in several cities.

James McHenry of Maryland, and the new attorney-general was Charles Lee, brother

of the governor of Virginia. A navy was now commenced, and three of the opposition. These vessels, called the Constellation were built in the three cities of Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, aunched in 1796, near the close of Washington's administration, and they were in xistence down to about the time of the

great civil war of 1861. Having subdued the Indians all over the Having subdued the Indians all over the interior, new States and Territories began to appear in the Mississippi valley. Tennessee, with 10,000 people, was admitted to the Union; Maine had already commenced an axitation to be separated from Massachusetts. New England settlers filling up western New York inclined that State more and more to support Washington's administration. Our minister at France was Gouverneur Morris, a rather aristocratic citizen of New York, and he having no faith in the managers of the French revolution and being too honest to trim his opinions, was set upon on both sides of the water, and Mr. Monroe of Virginia appointed in his place. Monroe went abroad for the first time, with his affections excited toward the French, and was given a public reception by the French convention and kissed amidst great applause by the president of that body.

"Come and receive my kiss," said Merlin, this president, "in the name of the American people, and let this spectacle complete the annihilation of an impious coalition of tyrants."

annihilation of an impious coalition of tyrants."

Washington heard of the kiss with a good deal of disgust, and of Monroe's speech in reply. This minister promised to give the French information of the treaty Mr. Jay was making in England, and he attempted to get it from Mr. Jay and his secretary. Colonel Trumbull, without avail; he also promised the French, without warrant, a loan of money from America. For these and other mistakes Washington recalled him and sent in his place Mr. Pinckney of South Carolina. outh Carolina.

The new French minister in America,

Adet, continued to make complaints against the American government, based upon the French hostility to our treaty with Great Britain.
Various libels appearing on Washington in Philadelphia, he longed to lay down his responsibility, but he was by no means as weary as he had been toward the first portion of this term, when his force of character had not yet been aroused to the conviction that some of his friends were insidious.

(In next Sunday's Globe this series of held out by the weaker, whose resolute historical papers will be continued by Hon.

Henry Cabot Lodge, who will write a special chapter entitled "Alexander Hamilton and the Federalists."]

Weight for half the time at which it will be a whose resolute will enables him to sustain his hold to the very last.

[Epoch.]

"Have you spoken to my daughter yet?" in all these forms of lifting the arms are chiefly considered. Yet in reality the lower limbs have their work to do, not only in sustaining the extra weight, but in sustaining the sustain is hold to the "Have you spoken to my daughter yet?" inquired the old man. "Olf your daughter is all right, sir," resolute will enables him to sustain his hold to the very last.

In all these forms of lifting the arms are chiefly considered. Yet in reality the lower importance in the first out to the will enables him to sustain his hold to the very last.

In all these forms of lifting the arms are chiefly considered. Yet in reality the lower importance in the first out to the very last.

LIFTING POWER

Training to Raise a Thousand Pounds.

Various Modes of Lifting from the Shoulder.

Limits of an Ordinary Man's Strength.

the Body.

Records of Noted Men and Women Athletes.

[Cepyright, 1888, by the Author-] Lifting exercises are open to the objection that they tend only to increase the strength of the body, activity not being increased by any of them. A man who follows lifting work only will be a slow mover, and what Blaikie calls "muscle-bound," meaning that the muscles themselves, by their un due or disproportionate development, limit the play of limb. Without agreeing with him that the full degree of lissomeness which can be attained by exercises of a contrary tendency is desirable, we must admit that a muscle-bound condition is disadvantageous. Yet lifting exercise, pursued with due consideration of the necessity for an adequate amount of correcting exercise s exceedingly useful, because in our daily life we constantly find occasion for the use

of the lifting powers of the body.

Lifting from the shoulder ought to be but full height of the upstretched arm or arms. To lift a pair of weights from the ground slowly raising them to and past the level of the shoulders, and thence to thrust them upwards, still slowly, till the arms straighten, is a much severer exercise than to raise the same weights from the shoulder only. And this last again is more trying than to send up the same pair of weights with sufficient velocity to carry them past the dead part of the lift, which ranges from the height of the mid-chest to a few inches above the shoulder. I, who can make no claim to exceptional strength, can readily (or could a year or two since, and suppose I still can) lift any one not exceeding a hundred and forty or fifty pounds in weight to the full upward reach of my arms if I start right; but I ould not lift two-thirds of that weight slowly from the ground to above my head, passing the other under the knees so that While the atmosphere was all excitement | the body of the carried sinks somewhat, a t suddenly came out that Secretary of motion resisted by the elasticity of the tate Randolph had been attempting to arms and legs of the carrier and converted porrow money from the French minister on | into an upward motion from a height favor-

State Randolub had been attempting to borrow money from the French minister on the pretext of using it to sustain the cause of the whiskey insurrectionists against a free government of which he was a member. This information was captured at sea form a French vessel which carried a mail, by a British cruiser, and the British government as the French minister's correspondence to the American government, so that Washington that the carried a mail, by a British cruiser, and the British government, so that Washington that the carried a mail, by a British cruiser, and the British government, so that Washington that the carried as government, so that Washington that the carried as government, the carried as government, the carried as government, and the correspondence and his cabmet, with the exception of Randolph, had read it.

Unable to explain himself, Randolph had read it.

Unable to th

horizontally fully half a foot more than my eight, put me at a disadvantage, owing to height, put me at a disadvantage, owing to the extra leverage involved. Our strongest man at Cambridge University then (1856 to 1860 was my time) was, I believe, Mr. Duncan Darroch, who rowed "four" in the 'varsity boat in 1858, the year when Cambridge rowed the famous race, which they won by 2½ feet, with the London Club eight, manned by Casamajor, Playford, the Paines and other famous oarsmen of the days before sliding seats were invented.) Howard Snow, afterward one of the masters at Eton and now-but with altered name—head master at Cheltenham College, and himself a famous oarsman, spoke of the Cambridge boat in 1857, (and bracketed first in classics in 1858), wrote of Darroch, in somewhat doggref lrhymes:

He'll lift as much as any other one can

in somewhat doggerel rhymes:

He'll lift as much as any other one can
Will Duncan;
He has the strength of an entire barrack,
Has Darroch.

Darroch could lift a 56-pound weight at
armed for his height, and, as I remember
him, a muscle-bound man. Few men can
expect by any amount of training and practice to acquire the power of lifting such a
weight as 56 pounds at arms' length.
Thirty pounds would be a very fair arms'length lift for men of average strength, and
even that would require exercise and training.

even that would require exercise and training.

Very good exercise in lifting can be obtained without special apparatus, as by lifting chairs in different ways. Thus, the chair may be lifted at arms'length by a front rung, grasped knuckies upwards or knuckles downwards: or by the lower end of a front leg—the back being in every case brought to a vertical position, and so maintained while the lift lasts. Strength may be tested either by the weight of the chair lifted, or by the time during which the chair is held out.

It is noteworthy that often the man who can lift the heaviest chair at arms' length in some particular way may be surpassed by another when the mode of lifting is altered. And again, those who lift the heaviest weights in these ways are not always those who can maintain their hold longest.

as a factor in the last-named test. One will

often see a great and strong but easy-going another cannot bring for a moment to that weight for half the time at which it will be

taining also the weight of the body. It is only in exercises which require the body to be lifted from the ground that the legs get mo work. Such exercises are among the severest tests of strength, because they reverse the usual order of things. To a sloth, accustomed always to have its weight suspended, such exercises would come naturally; to men they involve always a certain extra amount of difficulty as compared with exercises in which the sustaining power of the legs is called into action.

I need not touch on feats in which the body is merely raised from the ground a certain number of times by the action of both arms or of one arm only, or from a single finger—as can readily be done after sufficient practice. I do not indeed know what is actually the "record" for feats of this sort. Fut for the actual lifting power of the arms, I know of no feat ever accomplished which has surpassed one which Nathalie, the lady mentioned above, was in the constant habit of performing. She could extend her body from the horizontal bar, supported only by one hand grasping the bar, knuckles downward; then (for so far the feat was not uncommon) she could put the other hand behind her and take the bar with it holding the body horizontal by that hand. Farini told Charles Reade that he had never met with a male athlete who could do this; yet, added Reade, "it was not knack; it was

Reads that he had never met with a male athlete who could do this; yet, added Reade, "it was not knack; it was not knack; it was complete Either-Handedness coupled with gigantic strength."

Speaking of lifting the weight of the human body, I may touch here on a somewhat absurd fancy many entertain about an experiment in which four persons lift a fifth on the tips of their fingers. I have repeatedly heard this experiment spoken of as something very marvellous. The person to be lifted draws in his breath and stiffens himself generally; the four who are to lift him also draw in full breaths, "and then," the story goes on, "he is lifted without any apparent effort"—meaning of course, that he is lifted quite easily. As meded why should he not be? The person lifted usually weighs about 120 pounds, and each of the four lifters would think it no great effort to lift 30 pounds with the forefinger. Drawing in a full breath is always a good preliminary process for any muscular effort; and after this process each of the four lifters does easily what he always can be read and butter.

There was a merry twinkle in Lu Linden's clear, blue eye, as she pretended not to notice the look of dismay that settled on tensing and she continued:

"I often wonder, though, why George don't marry. He is so handsome, so charmed the first of the look of darings, he is too hard to be suited. Eh. Dolby?"

"No we are not hard do you suppose would d'vis become couje will und on the face of house." The exact a the bare idea of earning his own bread and butter.

There was a merry twinkle in Lu Linden's clear, blue eye, as she pretended not to notice the look of dismay that settled on tensing and she continued:

"I often wonder, though, why George don't marry. He is so handsome, so charmed the first of the look of dismay that settled on the face of her easy, elegant, conceited cousin; and she continued:

"I often wonder, though, why George don't marry. He is so handsome, so charmed the first of the look of dismay that settled on the face of her eas

an experiment in which four persons lift a fifth on the tips of their fingers. I have repeatedly heard this experiment spoken of as something very marvellous. The person to be lifted draws in his breath and stiffens himself generally; the four who are to lift him also draw in full breaths, "and then." the story goes on, "he is lifted without any apparent effort"—meaning of course, that he is lifted quite easily. As indeed why should he not be? The person lifted usually weighs about 120 pounds, and each of the four lifters would think it no great effort to lift 30 pounds with the foreinger. Drawing in a full breath is always a good preliminary process for any muscular effort; and after this process each of the four lifters does easily what he always can do easily, lifting not the fifth person bodily, but just a fourth portion of his weight, 30 pounds or 40 at the outside.

In all lifting feats the lower limbs are really taxed, even though the arms seem to do the work. To suppose otherwise were to make a mistake as foolish as that of the Irishman (though why such stories should be put always upon Irishmen I do not know; who thought to relieve his horse by putting the meal sacks which formed a large portion of his load over his own shoulders. Lift a weight how we may the legs have to bear it. It will be understood, then, that whatever weight the arms may seem to lift in any experiment, the whole body can be made to lift much more. In all stories of creat weights which have been lifted, it will be found that the lifting power of the whole tody has been in question. This, indeed, is true of all the most remarkable feats of strength which have been recorded.

One need not consider the feats of a Hercorded.

One need not consider the feats of a Hercorded. cach of the four lifters would think it no rear effort to lift 30 nounds with he after former. Drawing in a full breath is always can be refort: and after this process each of the four lifters does easily what he always can do easily. Highing not he lift he process each of the four lifters does easily what he always can do easily. Highing he lifters have been iffered to the work. To suppose otherwise were to make a mistake as foolish as that of the lishman (though the such south to the work to suppose otherwise were to make a mistake as foolish as that of the lishman (though the such south to relieve his horse by butting the meal sacks which formed a larke portion of his load over his own shoulders. Lift a weight how we may the less have to bear it. It will be understood, then, to lift in any experiment, the whole body can be made to lift much more. In all stories of creat weights which have been if the lifting power of the whole tody has been in question. The latter of the whole tody has been in question. The latter of the whole tody has been in question. The latter of the whole tody has been in question. The latter of the whole tody has been in question. The latter of the whole tody has been in question. The latter of the whole tody has been in question. The latter of the whole tody has been in question. The latter of the whole tody has been in question. The latter of the whole tody has been in question. The latter of the whole the latter of the whole tody has been in question. The latter of the whole the latter of the latter of the whole have been if the latter of the

and they will recognize the difference. Farini pointed out to Charles Reade that putting up an agale gymnast is mere child's play to this, "because in dealing with the live object, the strong stoops, the agile springs and the strong arms are at an angle of 45 before the weight tells; now," proceeds Reade, "the arms as they near the perpendicular can hold up three times the weight they can put up." (He should rather have said that the arms as they near the perpendicular can put up." (He should rather have said that the arms as they near the perpendicular can put up." (He should rather have said that the arms as they near the perpendicular can put up." (He should rather have said that the arms as they near the perpendicular can put up." (He should rather have said that the arms as they near the perpendicular can put up." (He should rather have said that the arms as they near the perpendicular can put up." (He should rather have said that the arms as they near the perpendicular can put up. (He should rather have said that the arms as they near the perpendicular can put up. (He should rather have said that the arms as they near the perpendicular can put up. (He should rather have said that the arms as they near the perpendicular can put up. (He should rather have said that the arms as they near the perpendicular can but up three times the weight they can lift up before they reach that position; they can however, lift up he fore they reach that position; they can however lift up he weight they can push up to their full upward reach.

Lifting at arms' length exercises so far as the legs are straightened. While they move through this half foot the body is not raised more than perhaps half an inch; cop-sequently the power used in straightening exercises are apt to develop abnormally the muscles of the lower and inner end of the first the legs is multiplied into a 12-fold greater by the laster of muscles of the lower and inner end of the front thigh.

To lift 1000 pounds after only six months' practice, Those who prefer

or all asiant, bear such a weight as 1000 pounds.

Whether such exercise is good for the body as a whole depends a good deal on the opportunities which a man has for correcting an abnormal development of the lifting muscles by means of other exercises, increasing the development of other muscles and giving activity as well as strength to the frame.

RICHARD A. PROCTOR.

WHEN MERRY SLEICH BELLS JINGLE.

The night is starry, cold and still, The moon is in its glory,
And rising up to meet the blue
The mountain-heads gleam hoary,
As, up the hill and down the dale, And dashing thro' the dingle

Fair cheeks ontredden now the rose.

And happy hearts grow lighter: The blood goes dancing thro' the veins, When merry sleigh bells jingle.

What tho' the Winter King has bound

Two souls may meet and mingle; Ah, many a winsome wife is won When merry sleigh bells jingle! Old memories stir in aged breasts, As, in the frosty night, is heard Afar the silver tinkling;
And grandma, sitting snug at home,
Beside the glowing ingle,

Grows young and is a girl again

A-gliding o'er the frozen ground.

Moral: Mind Your P's and Q's. [Epoch.]

Wife—"My dear, what is the meaning of h's and k's that the newspapers have so much to say about?"

Husband—"They used to mean 'hugs and kisses,' but now they mean 'howls and kicks.'

4 Into 1888 Goes 472 Times.

HIS MISTAKE.

"It's this making a fellow marry in spite of himself that I don't like. Why the deuce couldn't I be allowed the privilege of choosing for myself? Uncle George saying she mightn't fancy me is sheer nonsense.

"Oh, dear! I know I'll be gobbled up What are you laughing at, Lu?"
"Did I laugh? I beg pardon then, Cousin
Dolby. I really wasn't aware of it. I'm such

a giggler, you know."
"You say she was as homely as a stone wall the last time you saw her?"
"Well, yes; but that was when we lieft

school, nearly four years ago. She may have grown handsome since then." "Not likely. I wish George would marry her himself, as he feels so deeply interested in the young orphan, as he calls her. He is only eight years my senior; but to hear him advise me, one would take him to be my

"Do go away, Lu, or you'll drive me crazy."

"Now, Dolby, that is very unkind. I came out here to do you a service. I have a secret to tell you."

"Keep your secrets to yourself, Lu; I don't want to hear them, Where's Miss Neville?"

"I'm not Miss Neville's keeper, sir; but I you want to keep your see headly

Neville?"

"I'm not Miss Neville's keeper, sir; but if you want to know where she is so badly, I'll tell you. She has gone out on particular business with George. I really believe the girl is half in love with him. How would Bertha do for aunt, Dolby? But the secret—I was nearly forgetting to Do you remember the morning of Bertha's arrival? We were sitting out here just as we are now?"

The secret concerned Miss Neville, and Adolphus was interested at once.

"Yes, I remember."

"Well, what do you think, Dolby? She we in the parlor all the time we were talking and overheard every word we said?"

"You don't mean it, Lu?"

"I do mean it, Dolby. She told me all about it the other day, and told me not to mention it. I wouldn't, either, but for the cousinly interest I take in you. I thought it no more than right to tell you the way you could remove the bad impression you made. Only for George she would have gone home at once. It was dreadful when you come to think of it. You remember, you said Miss Neville be hanged, and all that sort of thing."

"No wonder I did, Lu. What made you tell me she was as homely as a stone wall?"

"Well, how did I know you admired a complexion color de creme and snapping eyes?"

"How you talk, Lu! You imagine your

complexion color de creme and snapping eyes?"

"How you talk, Lu! You imagine your pink and white beauty cannot be surpassed. In comparison, my dear, you are to Miss Neville as a tallow candle is to the sun."

"She is the most perfectly beautiful woman I have ever seen, and I don't mind telling you, sir, that I am in love—head and heels in love, as you express it, and to show you I am in downright earnest I will propose to Bertha. Neville tonight, and introduce you to your intended cousin-in-law in the morning."

"But supposing she wouldn't have you. "But supposing she wouldn't have you, Doiby?" said Lu, looking the picture of in-

"But supposing she wouldn't have you, Dolby?" said Lu, looking the picture of innocence.

"We will suppose nothing of the kind. Miss Linden. You are forgetting that Bertha Neville has been in my society for the last month, and I have yet to know the woman who could refuse me after making myself agreeable for that length of time," and Adolphus elevated his feet on the railing, leaned back in his chair, and twirled his moustache in a manner that even the institutious Lu could find no fault with.

"Ah, here they come now!" said Lu, as the carriage rolled up the avenue.

Handsome George Haughton stepped out and assisted Bertha, looking radiant and happy to alight.

She took his arm and they ascended the steps together.

Dolby, like a dutiful nephew, scowled at his uncle.

"My dear nephew and niece—come here this instant, Lu. What are you running away for? Allow me to introduce to you your new aunt, Mrs. George Haughton."

Lu watched Dolby from behind the pillar where she had taken shelter. His lower jaw fell: he tried to speak, but in vain.

We will do Dolby's good sense justice, however, by saving his first thought was not the loss of Bertha Neville, but of his daily bread and butter.

From the moment Mr. Adolphus Haughton han the moment Mr. Adolphus Haughton anything human.

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrfi, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease, sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Professor J. A. Lawrence, 212 East Ninth street, New York will receive the requirements. York, will receive the recipe free of

HOWARD'S LETTER

Tremendous Strides of the City of Brooklyn.

*ts Grand Bridge Hampered by Provincial Management.

Henry Ward Beecher's Influence in the City of Churches.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.-There are between 800,000 and 900,000 men, women and children in the city of Brooklyn.

Of that interesting place, as it stands to-day, Holland and New England may well claim to be the parents. Like all other significant spots in this great and glorious country, it was or ginally the home of the infettered Indian.from whom it was stolen, difference to the thieves which, and is now about as good an illustration of the saying about as good an illustration of the saying about as good an illustration of the saying that "tall oaks from little acorns grow" as that "tall oaks from little acorns grow" as

In the poetic language of the Indians it was called Ihpetonga, the high sand bank. was called lipetonga, the high sand bank. From the summit of that bluff, which then sloped gracefully to the river, a clear view of what was destined to be the proud metropolis of a nation could be seen, its feet resting in the waters of the most magnificent harbor in all the world, washed on either hand by mighty rivers, the East and the North. Far down the bay an uninterrupted v sta disclosed, in the early morn, a most exquisite picture born of cloud and sky and water, dotted with islands, made picturesque as here and there upon its heaving bosom came vessels from abroad.

But these two wise Salem young men knew better than to buy any such property

But these two wise Salem young men knew better than to buy any such property

But Dr. Talmage was there at this time also. As it was the custom to sneer at Mr. Talmage. He was called rude, unconth. He was accused of far-fetched sayings for effect, but having been there now 20 odd vears, I think it is, prea hing as he does to the largest congregation in any four walls hereai outs, trusted and beloved by his people, with an audience emponent of the printing of his sermons in 100 newspapers, and standing stronger and brighter then ever today, what must be said of the carkers, of the critics and the sneer-ers, many of whom long since turned their faces to the wall and joined their parents and are forgotten?

knew better than to buy any such property

It was too high. It was too exposed. The merciless winds of winter were certain to sweep and howl across it, and the red-hot suns of summer would, until the very second of their disap

sors followed him. What worshipper in the Dutch Reformed Church can ever forget Dr. Bethune, who prached in the Dutch Reformed Church on the Heights, as it was called. He was a magnificent man physically, but his physical excellence was as nothing in comparison with the beauty of is character and the uptonement of his morals. It was worth a visit to see and hear him read a hymn. His wife was an invalid, and for her comfort and conven ence he caused to be put not his house, which adjoined the church a trumpet tube, through which she could hear him as he spoke and prayed in the pulpit, and it was very touching to see this great preacher, who was a man among men, a scholar among scholars, in the very heat and furnace of life's endeavor, throw a flower of recognition to the sick woman in her chamber, and impart, as it were, between the lines of his sermon, a significance, meant for her alone.

He stood for years first in his church an upright, honest forceful man.
In the Church of the Pilgrims was

Rev. Richard Storrs.

Storrs is now a very old man, and, I dare say, to people who see him for the first time. he appears to be bowed and bent with the weight of years and with burdens of his long-continued work. As a matter of fact, when he first came to Brooklyn, a young say, to people who see him for the first time. when he first came to Brooklyn, a young man comparatively, he looked precisely as he does today. He walked with the same lengthened stride, he bore himself with the

New York, two Massachusetts Salem men. marvellous extemporizations, he was con- the beauty of a uniform color throughout. Seth Low and Joseph Howard, thought it would be a good idea to "go West" with their families. They journeyed as far as this great city and cast their eyes across the swift-flowing tide to an attractive little spot known as the village of Brooklyn. There were then about 6000 people scattered within a radius of three miles from the single ferry, and our sagacious friends concluded that that would be a good place to settle, invest and grow. They could have had the entire stretch of land, now the most magnificent place of residence within 100 miles of the city, called Brooklyn Heights, for a song.

In the poetic language of the Indians it was called Ihpetonga, the high sand bank.

From the support of that bluff, which Seth Low and Joseph Howard, thought it | fined absolutely to his closet-prepared,

Rev. Dr. Putnam

preached in the Unitarian church. A scholarly man, much beloved, as good an illustration of the gentleman in life as could be asked, he preached to an audience noted for its intelligence, its education, its benevo-lence, its generosity, and like a faithful shep-

How Fashionable Dames Are Combing Their Tresses at the Present Time.

Greek Knots For Young Ladies-The Front Hair a la Pompadour.

There are very few ladies, more especially among the younger ones, who care to adopt one style of hair dressing and wear it congowns and bonnets, and are always striving to find some more becoming fashion of arranging their tresses. Then, too, it is undoubtedly better for the health of the hair that "tall oaks from little acords grow as could be acord to the first white settler began to cheat his red brethren on the shore across the river from brethren on the shore across the river from throughout the world by their one fashion, the result is that certain portions of the hair are continually exposed up the hair to avoid having one portion strained or pulled a little more than others, or to have more weight and heat upon one portion of the scalp than there is upon portion of the scalp than there is upon some other. This will cause baid spots or thin pla es, both of which are undesirable. Let us welcome then an change which is not for the worse in dressing the har, and welcome a pleasing variety in coffures as in other details of the toilet.

Readers will be glad to know that they are to receive assistance in this particular very soon. Recognizing the desirability and necessity of something for the sort our American hairdressers have decided to originate and issue each season new fashions for arranging the hair, which will be published in some form easily accessible to all. So that in the future ladies may expect to see

New Modes of Hairdressing

New Modes of Hairdressing described in their fashion magazines as regularly as are new spring bonnets or fall

and winter wraps. At present the styles of hairdressing are varied. Short persons are generally wearing the hair high on the head to increa e the apparent height, while those who are taller are wearing it lower. Young ladies have a passing fancy for the Greek knot.







THE FASHION NOW.

| Milliner, whose skilful fingers contrive unimagined effects of beauty and dainty coquettishness; or the clever feminine who has a genius for such things may make them for herself at a much less cost. We will give some directions for these, with other acces tries of the toilet, before long.

The last illustration presented with this is a model for a "mer veill use directoire" coifful, which may be found useful for masquerades or tapcy dress parties.



Very few are now having their hair cut short. Those who took up this folly when it was fashionable are now waiting impatiently for their hair to grow again. In the medium stage of length the hair is generally combat straight down from the crown in all directions and then curled at the ends across the forehead and all around. Those who have lost their hair through illness generally war a wg of short hair made up in this fashion until their own hair grows again.

MICHICAN DEMOCRATS.

ing Campaign.

The state of the s

THE WOMAN'S HOUR.

tite of a hungry boy whose palate had never been rampered by the lavish dainties of

been tampered by the lavish dainties of modern cookery.

Suppose we let Aunt Sarah tell us about the old-fashioned pumpkin pie of 70 years ago, when they were indeed a dainty to New England boys and girls. Now, Aunt Sarah had a way of telling stories that was all her own.

Cold type and printers' ink will fail in giv ng the accent and expression to her story that she gave it that winter day, as she sat be side the stove, rocking, smoking and chatting about cookery in old times and new.

short. Those who took up this folly when it was fashionable are now waiting impatiently f their hair to grow again. In the medium stage of length the hair is generally combed straight down from the crown in all directions and then curled at the ends across the forehead and all around. Those who have lost their hair through illness generally war a w go of short hair made up in this fashion until their own hair grows again.

"Aureoline," "golden fluid" and the like are used by some to turn the color of their hair. They deed and life less appearance of hair thus treated is never. For the peculiarly dead and life less appearance of hair thus treated is never to be mistaken. Monte Cristo "auburn ne" is the latest fashionable fad. This c neve ts the hair into the reidish brown which is so popular at the present m ment; but what will restore the hair to its natural color when one is tired of one's folly, is not yet discovered.

[For information received thanks are due Medina & Co.]

JEAN KINCAID.

JEAN KINCAID.

STIGNIES AND STAGORDATE

modern room.

"Well, some of us Friday afternoon or evening would peel a couple of great hardshell pumpkins, and put them on over the fire to stew; then Saturday morning we sifted it through an old-fashioned in colander, while Aunt Linnie was getting her rye and indian bread and the beaus ready for the oven beside the fireplace, with an arched mouth as broad as a pantry door, where the flames were roaring up the chimney.

Ing Campaign.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 29.—The Democrats of this State are bound to carry it next fall, and will make a radical departure in the matter of campaign management. Under the new plan the chairman of the State central committee will be the commander in chief of the Democratic forces, but will be relieved of the details heretofore devolving on him.

He will have a staff of assistants who will be chairmen of committees chosen by the congressional districts. These chairmen will have practical control of the several districts, conforming only to an agreed plan of operation throughout the State, Each county will also have its chairman, who will be subordinate to the chairman will report and be subject to the county chairman.

The originator of this plan is said to be I.

Mouth-Watering Odor

Where the flames were roaring up the chim, where the flames were roaring up the chairmen where the flames were roaring up the chairmen.

"After the oven had been cleared of fire, and the great iron pots of bread and beans were on its hot floor, Aunt Linnie took her clames were on its hot floor, Aunt Linnie took her clames were roaring up the chim-mey.

"After the oven had been cleared of fire, and the great iron pots of bread and beans were on its hot floor, Aunt Linnie took her clames were on its hot floor, Aunt Linnie took her clames held skim er and the great iron pots of bread and beans were on its hot floor, Aunt Linnie took her clames, were on its hot floor, Aunt Linnie took her clames were on its hot floor, Aunt Linnie took her clames were on its hot floor, Aunt Linnie took her clames were on its hot floor, Aunt Linnie took her clames held skim er and were on its hot floor, Aunt Linnie took her clames held skim er and were on its hot floor, Aunt Linnie took her clames held skim er and were on its hot floor, Aunt Linnie took her clames held skim er and were on its hot floor, Aunt Linnie took her clames held skim er and were on its hot floor, Aunt Linnie took her clames held skim er clames held skim and bring up a t

circled the stovepipe rack and cluttered the

THE WOMAN'S HOUR.

Hints for the Benefit of the Modern Cook.

How Our Grandmothers Made Pumpkin Pies and Other Good Things.

A Barn-Raising Dinner in 1827 and "Sixty Years After"—Correspondence.

"Do pumpkin vines bear the same kind of pumpkins that they did when I was a boy? I never see nowadays any pumpkin pies like those quarter-sections grandmother cut for me in her pantry in those happy days."

I do not know the age of the boy who walled this wail. I only 'know that the cooking of good grandmothers has been the sweetest of da nties to grandboys and girls in all ages. But I do think it safe to wager a pumpkin pie that his grandmother's pies owed some of their sweetness to the appetite of a hungry boy whose palate had never been removed the present a manered by the laying daily seven were the or the poen to a hungry boy whose palate had never been removed to the or the over. Went of the other with roacts and gravies that day, but swelled over night a 10-quart pan full of beans, and early in the morning set them parbolling in a big bot on the crane. When they would split with a puff of breath. I skimmed them into a pan of cold water, and out of that into my beanpots with 'wo that the cooking of good grandmothers has been the sweetest of da nties to grandboys and girls in all ages. But I do think it safe to wager a pumpkin pie that his grandmother's pies owed some of their sweetness to the appetite of a hungry boy whose palate had never hear a manered by the layish dajities of the present a manered by the layish dajities of the present a manered by the layish dajities of the present a manered by the layish dajities of the present a manered by the layish dajities of the present a manered by the layish dajities of the present a manered by the layish dajities of the present a manered by the layish dajities of the present a manered by the layish dajities of the present a manered by the layish dajities of the present a manered by the layish dajities of the present a manered by the layish dajities of the present a m

bricks lost their heat before the baking was finished?"

"Never." was Aunt Betsey's decided answer. "A br sk, hard wood fire of two hours, well spread over the oven's bottom the coals allowed to burn down before being cleared away, then the oven cooled till one could hold their hand in it and count 24 without much discomfort, was our rule for heating a brick oven ready for beans. If bread and pies were to be baked they were not put in till the oven had cooled longer."

"The last ban' is up! The last ban' is up, and the men are coming right in for their dinner!" a small boy shouted, tearing round the house corner like a miniature tornado, and, in the hurry and confusion of dishing out food, we forgot for the time the brave meal that Aunt Betsey had served 60 years ago, but after the tables had been cleared, and te dishes were being washed, she gave us the recipes she used when pre-

cleared, and t e dishes were being washed, she gave us the recipes she used when prepar ng it.

Brown bread—Seven pint basins of Indian meal, three pint basins of rye flour. One pint of molasses, one tablespoon of penrlash, four pinches of sait. Wet with skmmed milk to a batter just stiff enough to hold for five counts a bread spoon stuck upright in it. Dustrye flour over top of loaves and pat smooth.

it. Dust rye flour over top of loaves and pat smooth.

Indian pudding—Boil one quart sweet skimmed milk. Stir into it slowly three gills Ind an meal and one-half p nt of molasses. Scald and add one pinch of salt. Butter pudding d sh and put in it one quart of cold sweet milk and one-half pound of beef suet, chopped fine, add pudding and stir. Bake five hours.

Pumpk n pies—A 10-quart pan half full of stewed and sifted pumpkin, sweeten with molasses to taste—no rule given, pum kin varying so in sweetness—a teaspoonful each of cinnamon, allspice and nut neg, on inche of salt; fill the pan with sweet milk and

varying so in sweetness—a teaspoonful each of cinnamon allspice and nut neg, on inch of salt; fill the pan with sweet milk and thoroughly stir.

Doughnats—Three eggs and one pint mixing; mixing to consist of two tablespoons sour cream, three tablespoons emptyings and the rest buttermilk; one pinch salt, one-half teaspoon each of ginger, c mamon, nutneg, pearlash to foam and flour to handle well; cut into str ps. twist into six-inch lengths, pearlash to foam and flour to handle well; cut into str ps. twist into six-inch lengths, and fry in hot lard in a shallow, widemouthed, bail-kettle swung out on the crane over a bed of coals.

Cider pple sauce—A five-pail, brass kettle of sweet, new cider boiled to a rich syrup. Fill ink extle with peeled and cored sweet apples, and cook slowly till the apple is nearly as clear and ruddy as jelly.

Spuder shortcake—Two parts rich buttermilk, one part sour cream; pearlash to foam, salt to taste, and flour to make a stiff batter; roll out into inch-thick, round cakes, the size of a fry pan, crease the top with straight lines, and take in spiders tipped against supports on the hearth before the fire.

Bud pumpkin—Half a pumpkin with sweet, thick meat, covered with a tin plate, and baked slowly two hours in a brick oven; serve whole in its yellow jacket, and dish hot-baked pumpkin from its rind as wanted.

"Aunt Betsey what do you mean by pearls."

EVERY YOUNG MAN Who is WEAK, NERVOUS or DEBILITATED who in an hour of foolishness has trifled away his strength, VITALITY OF PROCKEATIVE POWER, Weakened his Mind, Unstrung his Nerves or sapped his SEXUAL STRENGTH, and who now finds himsel suffering from TERRIBLE DEALINS and LOSSES, NERVELESS, IMPOTENT and UNSEXED by Nameless Vice.

Every Middle-aged and Old Manwho finds POWER and VITALITY, NERVE an SEXUAL STRENGTH, CAPACITY and VIR LUTY Sensibly weakened, whether the control of the co ot, or who finds himself abashed and ashamed of CHILDISH IMPOTENCE and WEAKNESS.

PERFECT CURE

overer and Originator of this Method.

ing Surgeon to l'Hotel Dieu, Salve.

GVALE TREATMENT

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